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IN THE CITY OF GOLD, WHERE A GENERAL STRIKE WAS RECENTLY DECLARED AND MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED: MINES OF JOHANNESBURG; AND A KAFFIR COMPOUND—SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

A prominent feature of this photograph is a Kaffir compound (x); and, in this connection, it may be noted here—especially in view of the fighting between natives and whites at the Jagersfontein Mine—that the number of natives employed at the gold mines of the Transvaal at the end of December was 150,012, as compared with 191,316 at the end of 1912. The strike of miners on the Rand made the problem of dealing with the native workers urgent. It was stated that, if the miners actually came out, thousands of natives would have to be marched back to their homes under armed escort. A general strike was declared both at Johannesburg and Cape Town on January 13, and martial law was then proclaimed. Much of our photograph shows the Meyer and Charlton Mine; and in the background is the Wolhuter Mine.

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A BALLOON BY CAPTAIN ED. SPELTERINI, THE FAMOUS AERONAUT.

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

T T G (Cambridge).—Thanks for your note. In reference to the game, we must point out that Black does not win in your continuation. Look at this: P takes Kt., 19. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), Q to Kt 4th; 20. Q takes Q, P takes Q; 21. R takes B, R to Q 8th (ch); 22. K to K 2nd, and wins; for if then R takes R, 23. R takes P mates.

REGINALD B COOKE (University of Wisconsin, Madison, U.S.A.).—Your solution is correct and acknowledged in the usual place. As regards problem, we will examine it and report later.

W H BLAKELEY (Norwich).—Thanks for your very kind letter. We much appreciate your comments.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3627 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3628 from H A Seller and R Trimarsh (Vernon, B.C.); of No. 3629 from C Willing (Philadelphia), J B Camara (Madeira), and F Adams (Gibraltar); of No. 3631 from J B Camara, F Adams, J Verrall (Rodmell), W Lillie (Marple), and M Clark; of No. 3622 from J Isaacson (Liverpool), Blakeley (Norwich), and J B Camara.

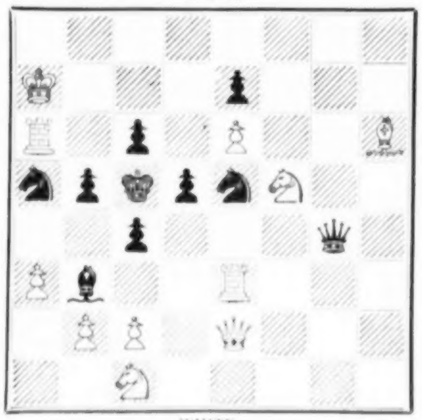
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3633 received from Rev. J Christie (Redditch), R Worters (Canterbury), J Green (Boulogne), J Fowler, J Willcock (Shrewsbury), J Smart, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), and F Smee.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3632.—BY G. BAKKER.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt to K 4th	K takes either Kt
2. Q mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 3635.—BY R. L. PENCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. K. H. V. SCOTT and W. H. WATTS.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	B to B 4th
3. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to B 4th	P to K 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
6. Q to Kt 3rd	P takes P
7. B takes P	Kt to Kt 3rd
8. Castles	Kt takes B
9. Q takes Kt	P to B 3rd
10. R to K sq	Kt to K 5th
11. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 3rd
12. Kt takes Kt	Q B takes Kt
13. P to B 3rd	B takes Kt
14. P takes K B	B to Kt 3rd
15. P to K 4th	Q to R 4th
16. P to Q Kt 4th	Q takes K P
17. R to Kt sq	Q to Q Kt 4th

Practically offering a draw. After the exchange of Queens, the opposing Bishops are of different colours.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
18. Q to B 3rd	Castles
19. B to Kt 2nd	P to B 3rd
20. P to K 5th	

Surely an oversight, for there is certainly no compensation in any attack that remains.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
20.	B takes R
21. R takes B	P to K B 4th
22. R to Q sq	P to Q R 4th
23. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P
24. P takes P	R to R 7th
25. R to Q 2nd	R to R 8th
26. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)

Black might have ventured R takes P, although White's passed Pawn at K 5th would prove troublesome. The text was probably to gain time.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
27. K to B sq	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
28. K to B 2nd	R to K sq
29. B to B 3rd	P to B 4th
30. R to Q 6th	P to Q B 5th
31. Q to B 2nd	K R to R sq
32. Q to Q 2nd	R to R 7th
33. B to Kt 2nd	R to K sq
34. K to Kt 3rd	Q to R 5th
35. R to Q 7th	

Setting a very ingenious trap to secure a draw, the most he can now hope for.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
35.	R takes B

Into which Black straightway walks.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
36. R takes P (ch)	K to R sq

A fatal error. K takes R, of course, results in a draw, but it was the only thing to be done.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
37. Q to R 6th	P to B 5th (ch)
38. K to R 3rd	Q to B 7th
39. R to Kt 5th	Q to B 5th (ch)
40. R takes Q	P takes R
41. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
42. P to K 6th	R takes P
43. Q takes R (ch)	Resigns.

Mr. Alain C. White has issued his usual Christmas Cards in the shape of two books, one of which, "Sam Loyd and his Chess Problems," demands more detailed notice than we can now give, but we hope to review it at length on a future occasion. The other, "White to Play," is a collection of block two-movers, all of them masterpieces in their way, and drawn together to illustrate a phase of problem-construction more interesting, perhaps, to the composer than the ordinary solver. It can be obtained from the office of the Chess Amateur, Stroud.

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ART NOTES.

IN an age that is one of stone surfaces rather than of stone, iron has usurped the heart of architecture. But the heart of sculpture it cannot usurp. Stones, for such masons as Mr. Eric Gill, are still precious, not because they are good for outward shows, but because for structure they are good. Even when they are no longer used for the building of houses they can be used for the building of ideas.

Here, at the Goupil Gallery, is a sculptor who does not trifle with his material as if surfaces were the important things. His surfaces are beautiful, because he is a mason of great accomplishment, but one feels that he is gentle and careful with his surface only when the whole stone seems good to him. He deals with it in bulk; and it is the bulk of each piece that makes the effect. Through and through you have it, or not at all. And just as he deals honourably with his stone, so that none is wasted and no part turned to frivolous uses, so does he deal with his idea and his idea deal with him. He is filled with it: he has it at heart, or he could not send it so surely to the very heart of his marble block. You can take his little statues in both hands, and with them can take a thought or a creed.

At the moment of entering the Gallery one vast figure, and one only, takes the eye. It is impressive because it is oppressive, rather than for any milder virtue. One is conscious at once of its whole weight. Mr. Gill, one feels, has here used a vastly weighty block of Portland stone because his theme is one of vast gravity. In this "Mulier" he has thrown over the æsthetic traditions of many centuries; that is to say, he has made a statue of a woman that is not a thing of externals. It is the antithesis of the spirit that was responsible for all the sculpture of the Renascence, the sculpture of flowing forms, of decoration, of rhythm. Like the sculptures of antiquity, it would seem to have started merely as a blunt stone erected for the visible, but inarticulate, commemoration of an idea. It is of the order of sculpture that needs an inscription, but, failing an inscription, Mr. Gill has hewn out, in most severe style, the few details that were necessary for the proper dedication of his block. It does not often belong to this order of work to be inspiriting, save when a winged bull of Nineveh, through the very nature of its symbolism, leads to an uplifting line of thought. Mr. Gill's "Mulier" has no wings; it suggests the burdens rather than the triumph of womanhood. And had he carved round the base Patmore's words—

> Wall of infinitude,
> Foundation of the sky,

he would, perhaps, have helped one of his meanings at the sacrifice of that singleness of thought which it is proper for a single stone to express.

In the smaller pieces there is the same conjunction of purpose and material, a conjunction that produces perfect unity. The "Gargoyle," grooved from end to end, serves its one purpose of spouting water from tail to tongue; and the Crucifix of incised marble, bearing a beautifully chiselled inscription, is an admirable example of the economy of Mr. Gill's methods. Miss Heath's pretty Sussex water-colours hang in the same room. E. M.

In connection with the remarkable photographs taken from a balloon over Johannesburg by Captain Ed. Spelterini, and reproduced in this issue, it is interesting to note that the famous aeronaut has a large number of beautiful coloured lantern-slides, including many moving panoramic views taken above the Alps. These Captain Spelterini will use to illustrate his forthcoming lectures.

In the 1914 edition of "Who's Who in the Theatre" (Pitman; 7s. 6d. net), some four hundred biographies have been added, and an appendix gives for the first time a list of notable London productions and revivals from the earliest times to 1913. This was compiled by the editor, Mr. John Parker, from his forthcoming Dictionary of the Theatre.

We have received the following letter with reference to the photograph, in our issue of Nov. 29, of walls excavated at Jericho, and to the letter commenting thereon published in our issue of Dec. 13—

To the Editor of "The Illustrated London News."

THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

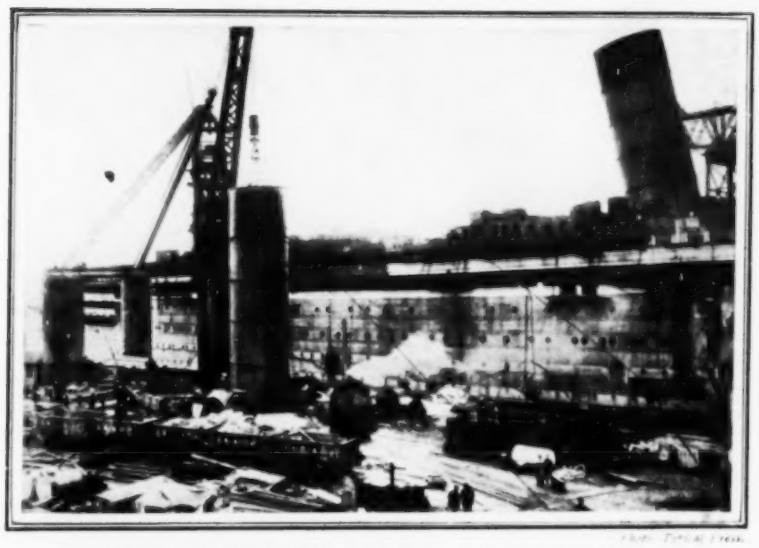
SIR,—In reference to my lecture at the British Museum, an unnamed correspondent in your journal states with all the air and charm of egotistic infallibility "that the ruins recently excavated are *not* those of the Jericho of Joshua vi."! After this unqualified and emboldened assertion, one naturally expects him to follow it up with an overwhelming mass of evidence. But, lo and behold, he doesn't adduce a single argument to support his statement! He refers to Hiel the Bethelite, who is said to have rebuilt Jericho in the reign of Ahab, and appears to be under the impression that I have not given that statement due consideration; but if he will be good enough to refer to my "Latest Light on Bible Lands" (S.P.C.K.), pp. 229, 234, he will see that this is far from being the case, and he will also find that there is Biblical evidence (2 Sam. x. 5) that Jericho was inhabited in the time of David, and archæological evidence that it was occupied more or less continuously! Even in this enlightened age there appear to be some people who are labouring under the idea that it is impossible to fix relatively the date and origin of excavated remains on archæological grounds, and your correspondent is obviously one of them. The wall in question rests upon a bed composed of a mixture of loam and gravel. Upon this was superimposed the wall, of which the lower part was formed of stones and rubble and the upper part of brick. The brickwork still stands to the height of about 8 feet, and is approximately 6½ feet thick, while the rubble wall beneath is 16 feet high, and varying from 6½ to 8 feet in thickness. This, forsooth, is the wall of which, according to your correspondent, only the "*foundations*" remain!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

P. S. P. HANDCOCK.

1, Egerton Mansions, South Kensington, S.W.

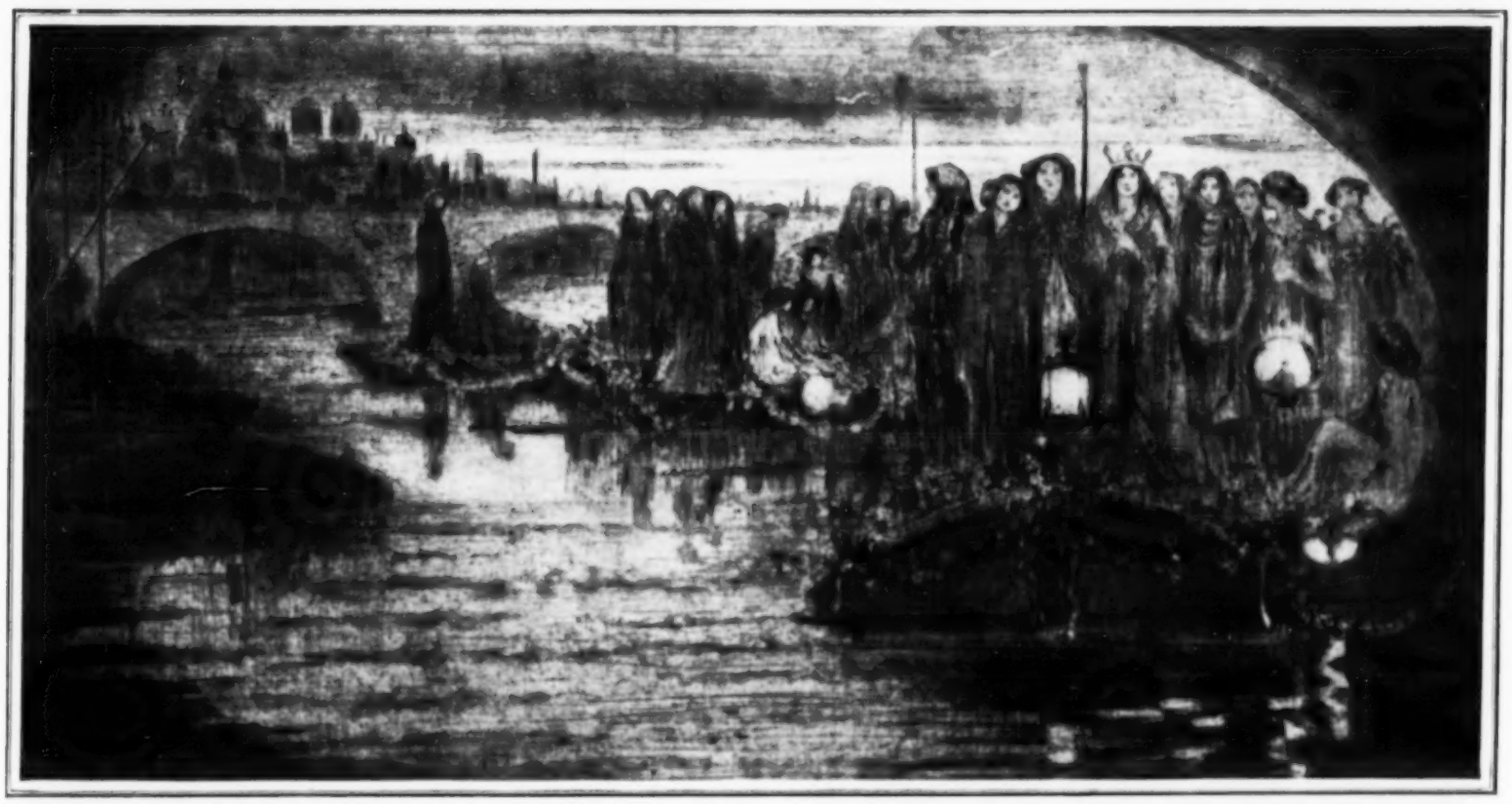
THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER: REPLACING THE FOURTH FUNNEL OF THE "AQUITANIA."

The Cunarder "Aquitania" is 901 feet long, has a breadth of 97 feet, a depth of 92½ feet, and is of 47,000 tons. She will have a speed of 23 knots, and accommodate 3250 passengers and a crew of 1000, as well as boats for all. Some idea of her great size may be gained from this photograph. The fourth funnel of the vessel was removed temporarily to allow the turbine engines to be fitted in the ship.—The second of these two photographs shows the new bridge across New College Street connecting the old buildings of Hertford College with the new ones. The buildings seen behind it are the Clarendon Buildings and the Sheldonian Theatre. The bridge question was a burning one, as it was feared that it would spoil the view of New College down the street.

A CAUSE OF MUCH DISCUSSION: THE NEW BRIDGE BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW BUILDINGS OF HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD.



THE WORK OF AN ENGLISH ETCHER BOUGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME BY THE SOCIÉTÉ DES AMIS DE L'EAU-FORTE, OF FRANCE: MISS DOROTHEA ST. JOHN GEORGE'S "DREAMS OF THE NIGHT DRIFTING OUT OF THE CITY AT DAWN."

Once a year the Société des Amis de l'Eau-Forte invite the best etchers of France to send in impressions from unpublished plates for an exhibition which they organise at the Galerie Devambez, and from these they choose two or three as their purchases for the year. Each member of the Society is entitled to a proof of each of these plates. This year the work of an English artist has been chosen for the first time, the honour falling to Miss Dorothea St. John George, and the etching chosen being "Dreams of the Night Drifting Out of the City at Dawn." An impression of this has just been added to the collection of etchings by Miss St. John George which is being held at the Sphinx Gallery, Royal Opera Arcade, Pall Mall. [The property of the Société des Amis de l'Eau-Forte.]

AS IT WAS: BARTON HALL, AN ELIZABETHAN HOUSE WITH A WINDOW FOR EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR, BEFORE THE RECENT FIRE.

Barton Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, which was burned out early on the morning of January 10, was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth and was altered from time to time, until it possessed 365 windows. For some months past it had been occupied by Sir John Smiley, Bt. It is the property of Sir Henry Charles Bunbury, Bt., lord of the manor. After the fire was out, it was found that the library alone was intact. A number of fine pictures, which included works by Reynolds, Lely, and various Italian and Dutch masters, were saved. The library was built between 1766 and 1770.

AS IT IS: BARTON HALL, AN ELIZABETHAN HOUSE WITH A WINDOW FOR EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I DO not like seriousness. I think it is irreligious. Or, if you prefer the phrase, it is the fashion of all false religions. The man who takes everything seriously is the man who makes an idol of everything; he bows down to wood and stone until his limbs are as rooted as the roots of the tree or his head as fallen as the stone sunken by the roadside. It has often been discussed whether animals can laugh. The hyena is said to laugh; but it is rather in the sense in which the M.P. is said to utter "an ironical cheer." At the best, the hyena utters an ironical laugh. Broadly, it is true that all animals except Man are serious. And I think it is further demonstrated by the fact that all human beings who concern themselves in a concentrated way with animals are also serious; serious in a sense far beyond that of human beings concerned with anything else. Horses are serious; they have long, solemn faces. But horsey men are also serious—jockeys or trainers or grooms; they also have long, solemn faces. Dogs are serious; they have exactly that combination of moderate conscientiousness with monstrous conceit which is the make-up of most modern religions. But, however serious dogs may be, they can hardly be more serious than dog-fanciers—or dog-stealers. Dog-stealers, indeed, have to be particularly serious, because they have to come back and say they have found the dog. The faintest shade of irony, not to say levity, on their features, would evidently be fatal to their plans. I will not carry the comparison through all the kingdoms of natural history; but it is true of all who fix their affection or intelligence on the lower animals. Cats are as serious as the Sphinx, who must have been some kind of cat, to judge by the attitude. But the rich old ladies who love cats are quite equally serious, about cats and about themselves. So also the ancient Egyptians worshipped cats, also crocodiles and beetles and all kinds of things; but they were all serious and made their worshippers serious. Egyptian art was intentionally harsh, clear, and conventional; but it could very vividly represent men driving, hunting, fighting, feasting, praying. Yet I think you will pass along many corridors of that coloured and almost cruel art before you see a man laughing. Their gods did not encourage them to laugh. I am told by housewives that beetles seldom laugh. Cats do not laugh—except the Cheshire Cat (which is not found in Egypt); and even he can only grin. And crocodiles do not laugh. They weep.

This comparison between the sacred animals of Egypt and the pet animals of to-day is not so far-fetched as it may seem to some people. There is a healthy and an unhealthy love of animals; and the nearest definition of the difference is that the unhealthy love of animals is serious. I am quite prepared to love a rhinoceros, with reasonable precautions; he is, doubtless, a delightful father to the young rhinoceri. But I will not promise not to laugh at a rhinoceros. I will not worship the beast with the little horn. I will not adore the Golden Calf; still less will I adore the Fatted Calf. On the contrary, I will eat him. There is some sort of joke about eating an animal, or even about an animal eating you. Let us hope we shall perceive it at the proper moment, if it ever occurs. But I will not worship an animal. That is, I will not take an animal quite seriously; and I know why.

Wherever there is Animal Worship there is Human Sacrifice. That is, both symbolically and literally, a real truth of historical experience. Suppose a thousand black slaves were sacrificed to the black-beetle; suppose a million maidens were flung into the Nile to feed the crocodile; suppose the cat could eat men instead of mice—it could still be no more than that sacrifice of humanity that so often makes the horse more important than the groom, or the lap-dog more important even than the lap. The only right view of the animal is the comic view. Because the view is comic it is naturally affectionate. And because it is affectionate, it is never respectful.

I know no place where the true contrast has been more candidly, clearly, and (for all I know) unconsciously expressed than in an excellent little book of verse called "Bread and Circuses," by Helen Parry Eden, the daughter of Judge Parry, who has inherited both the humour and the humanity in spite of which her father succeeded as a modern magistrate. There are a great many other things that might be praised in the book, but I should select for praise the sane love of animals. There is, for instance, a little poem on a cat from the country who has come to live in a flat in Battersea (everybody at some time of their lives has lived or will live in a flat in Battersea, except, perhaps, the "prisoner of the Vatican"), and the verses have a tenderness, with a twist of the grotesque, which seems to me the exactly appropriate tone about domestic pets—

> And now you're here. Well, it may be
> The sun *does* rise in Battersea
> Although to-day be dark;
> Life is not shorn of loves and hates
> While there are sparrows on the slates
> And keepers in the Park.
>
> And you yourself will come to learn
> The ways of London; and in turn
> Assume your Cockney cares
> Like other folk that live in flats,
> Chasing your purely abstract rats
> Upon the concrete stairs.

That is like Hood at his best; but it is, moreover, penetrated with a profound and true appreciation of the fundamental idea that all love of the cat must be founded on the *absurdity* of the cat, and only thus can a morbid idolatry be avoided. Perhaps those who appeared to be witches were those old ladies who took their cats too seriously. The cat in this book is called "Four-Paws," which is as jolly as a gargoyle. But the name of the cat must be something familiar and even jeering, if it be only Tom or Tabby or Topsy: something that shows man is not afraid of it. Otherwise the name of the cat will be Pasht.

But when the same poet comes accidentally across an example of the insane seriousness about animals that some modern "humanitarians" exhibit, she turns against the animal-lover as naturally and instinctively as she turns to the animal. A writer on a society paper had mentioned some rich woman who had appeared on Cup Day "gowned" in some way or other, and inserted the tearful parenthesis that "she has just lost a dear dog in London." The real animal-lover instantly recognises the wrong note, and dances on the dog's grave with a derision as unsympathetic as Swift—

> Dear are my friends, and yet my heart still light is,
> Undimmed the eyes that see our set depart,
> Snatched from the Season by appendicitis
> Or something quite as smart.
>
> But when my Chin-Chin drew his latest breath
> On Marie's outspread apron, slow and wheezily,
> I simply sniffed. I could not take *his* death
> So Pekineasily. . . .
>
> Grief courts these ovations,
> And many press my sable-suéded hand.
> Noting the blackest of Lucile's creations
> Inquire, and understand.

It is that balance of instincts that is the essence of all satire; however fantastic satire may be, it must always be potentially rational and fundamentally moderate, for it must be ready to hit both to right and to left at opposite extravagances. And the two extravagances which exist on the edges of our harassed and secretive society to-day are cruelty to animals and worship of animals. They both come from taking animals too seriously: the cruel man must hate the animal; the crank must worship the animal, and perhaps fear it. Neither knows how to love it.

FORMERLY HOME SECRETARY AND SECRETARY FOR INDIA: THE LATE VISCOUNT CROSS, WHO ONCE DEFEATED MR. GLADSTONE IN AN ELECTION.

Lord Cross, who died on January 8 in his ninety-first year, was born in Lancashire in 1823, and began his career at the Bar. He first entered Parliament in 1857 as M.P. for Preston and in 1868 he was one of the two Conservatives who defeated Mr. Gladstone and another Liberal in South West Lancashire. He was twice Home Secretary, from 1874-80 and 1885-6, Secretary for India from 1886 to 1892, and Lord Privy Seal from 1895 to 1902. He is succeeded by his grandson, Mr. Richard Assheton Cross, son of the late Hon. W. H. Cross, M.P.

NOTABLE FOR SEPARATE DESIGNS AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF ENGLISH FOR FRENCH INSCRIPTIONS: SOME OF THE NEW EGYPTIAN POSTAGE STAMPS (FACSIMILE SIZE).

The ten new Egyptian stamps (the work of Messrs. De La Rue) have a separate design for each value, instead of a uniform one as before, and the words "Egypt Postage" replace "Postes Egyptiennes." All the values are now in milliemes, instead of milliemes and piastres. The eight here reproduced are the 1 milleme (sepia), felucca on the Nile; 2 m. (green), Isis; 3 m. (orange), Ras-el-Tin Palace, Alexandria; 10 m. (cobalt), Colossi at Thebes; 20 m. (olive), a pylon at Karnak; 50 m. (lilac), Cairo citadel; 100 m. (grey), rock temple at Abu-Simbel; 200 m. (maroon), Assouan Dam. Of the other two the 4 m. (vermilion) shows the Pyramids, the 5 m. (lake) the Sphinx.

LOSSES TO BRITAIN; GAINS TO THE UNITED STATES: OLD MASTERS.

By Courtesy of Messrs. Duveen Brothers.

Lady Maria Conyngham: Lawrence.

Countess of Harrington: Reynolds

Viscountess Ligonier: Gainsborough.

Lady Elizabeth Taylor: Reynolds.

ON SHOW IN NEW YORK: FOUR OF SEVENTEEN OLD MASTERS (INSURED FOR £2,000,000), WHICH HAVE CROSSED THE SEAS TO AMERICA WITHIN THE LAST THREE YEARS.

The fact that many an Old Master once in British hands is now in the United States is brought home once more by the remarkable loan exhibition of Old Masters of the British School held in the New York Galleries of Messrs. Duveen Brothers, by whose courtesy we make our reproductions. All the seventeen pictures shown, which are insured for £2,000,000 and belong to American millionaires, were transported from Great Britain and sold to their present owners by Messrs. Duveen Brothers during the last few years. Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Lady Maria Conyngham" was formerly in the collection of Marquess Conyngham, at Slane Castle, Co. Meath, Ireland. Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Countess of Harrington (when Miss Fleming)" was formerly in the Earl of Harrington's collection at Elvaston Castle, Derby. Thomas Gainsborough's "Viscountess Ligonier" was formerly in the collections of Lord Rivers, General Pitt-Rivers, and Mr. A. C. Rivers. Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lady Elizabeth Taylor" was in the Phillips catalogue of 1835, but was purchased anonymously; later it became the property of M. Maurice Kann, of Paris.

Photo. Fenham.

THE LATE REV. EVAN EDWARDS,
A Veteran Baptist Minister who died recently at Torquay.

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE LATE EARL CAWDOR,
Who died recently of pneumonia in a Nursing Home at Kingston.

Photo. Maull and Fox.

THE LATE ADMIRAL BOSANQUET,
A Distinguished Officer who saw much Active Service.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MISS HENRIETTA KEDDIE,
Well known as a Novelist under the name of "Sarah Tytler."

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

MR. J. Evan Edwards, who died recently at Torquay in his ninety-ninth year, was reputed to be the oldest Baptist minister in the world. He was born at Nantmel, Radnorshire, in the year of Waterloo. He had preached 8100 sermons, and as late as last June addressed a Baptist conference at Torquay.

Earl Cawdor succeeded his father, the third Earl—formerly Chairman of the Great Western Railway and First Lord of the Admiralty—in 1911. In 1898 he contested Pembrokeshire as a Unionist, and before his health broke down, some six years ago, was adopted as candidate for Guildford.

By the tragic death of Prebendary Barff, who fell from a train at Christmas, a prebendal stall in St. Paul's became vacant. The Bishop of London has appointed to it the Rev. H. P. Cronshaw, Vicar of St. Mark's, North Audley Street, and formerly Vicar of St. Stephen's, Paddington.

Photo. Russell.

THE REV. H. P. CRONSHAW,
Vicar of St. Mark's, North Audley Street, appointed a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Sir Robert Ball's successor as Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, Dr. Henry Frederick Baker, is a Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, and has been Cayley Lecturer in Mathematics to the University. He was educated at the Perse School, Cambridge, and St. John's College, and was bracketed Senior Wrangler in 1887.

Photo. Newton.

DR. H. F. BAKER, F.R.S.,
Elected Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge.

We have to record, with much regret, the death of Mr. Norman Hardy, whose clever drawings, illustrating native customs in little-known parts of the world, frequently appeared in *The Illustrated London News*. Some of his latest work was in the office at the time of his death. Mr. Hardy, who travelled extensively, visiting the greater parts of Australia, New Zealand, the Congo, the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and many other lands, was quite an authority on the customs of their inhabitants, and could tell of many weird adventures. Mr. Hardy was a member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and executed many pictures, with data, for the British Museum. He was born at Clifton, near Bristol, fifty years ago.

Photo. L.N.A.

THE LATE MR. NORMAN HARDY,
A Well-known Artist whose Drawings are familiar to our readers.

Sir Reginald Brade, who succeeds Sir Edward Ward as Secretary of the War Office and the Army Council, received his knighthood among the New Year Honours in the form of the K.C.B. He entered the War Office thirty years ago, and has been Assistant Secretary since 1904.

Photo. Ernest Brooks.

SIR REGINALD BRADE,
Recently appointed Secretary of the War Office and the Army Council.

ACQUITTED BY THE COURT MARTIAL INTO THE ZABERN AFFAIR: COLONEL VON REUTER.

Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad, of Zabern fame, were acquitted by the Military Court at Strassburg of all charges brought against them in connection with the recent disturbances at Zabern. On the same day, the Military Court of Appeal there reversed the sentence of forty-three days' imprisonment passed on Lieutenant Förstner. These judgments, which, it is said, surprised the majority of Germans, indicate that extreme views still prevail among the Prussian military party.

Admiral G. S. Bosanquet, who died on Jan. 12 at the age of seventy-eight, had seen much fighting in his career. He served in the Crimean War, at the taking of the Peiho Forts in China in 1858, and was severely wounded during the Taeping Rebellion in 1862. Twenty years later, he served in the Egyptian War.

Many novel-readers will regret the death of "Sarah Tytler," the pseudonym by which the late Miss Henrietta Keddie was known. She was eighty-seven, and first began writing in the days of the Brontës. After writing fiction for "Fraser's Magazine" for some seventeen years, she sent some stories to the "Cornhill," of which Thackeray was editor, and, to her delight, he accepted two. She had since written many novels. Among her best-known books are "St. Mungo's City," "Citoyenne Jacqueline," and her autobiography, "Three Generations."

Mr. H. J. Poutsma, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union in South Africa, who, with other strike leaders, was recently arrested and put in prison, is by birth a Hollander. In the South African War he served as a medical man with the Boers, and has since been engaged in journalism, translating, and teaching.

Photo. Partridge's Pictorial Press.

MR. H. J. POUTSMA,
The South African Strike Leader known as "the Jim Larkin of South Africa."

Mr. Frederick Shore Bullock, Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, who died somewhat suddenly a few days ago, was formerly in the Indian Civil Service, and in 1895 became Commissioner of Berar. At Scotland Yard he did much towards suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. F. S. BULLOCK,
Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

Ever since the production of "The Sorcerer" in 1877, the late Mr. François Cellier had been associated as conductor with the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. He was a brother of the late Mr. Alfred Cellier, the composer of "Dorothy," and his son married a daughter of Sir Augustus Harris. Mr. François Cellier was formerly organist at South Hackney Parish Church, and later at St. Andrew's, Surbiton. At the time of his death he was writing his reminiscences of the Gilbert and Sullivan productions. He had toured with the D'Oyly Carte Company in Africa and many other places.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. FRANÇOIS CELLIER,
The Well-known Musical Director of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas.

THE MUCH-GUARDED VICEROY OF INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY IN CALCUTTA.

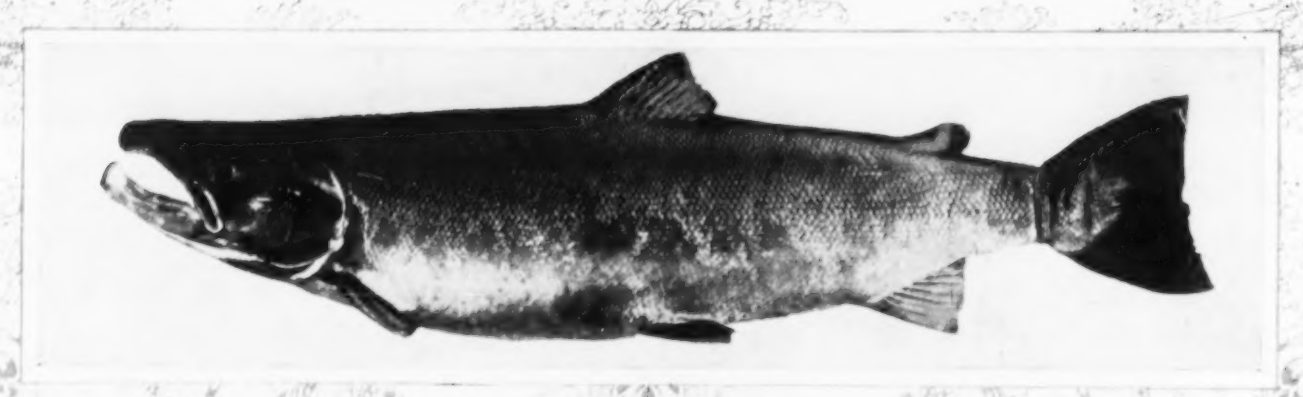
PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.

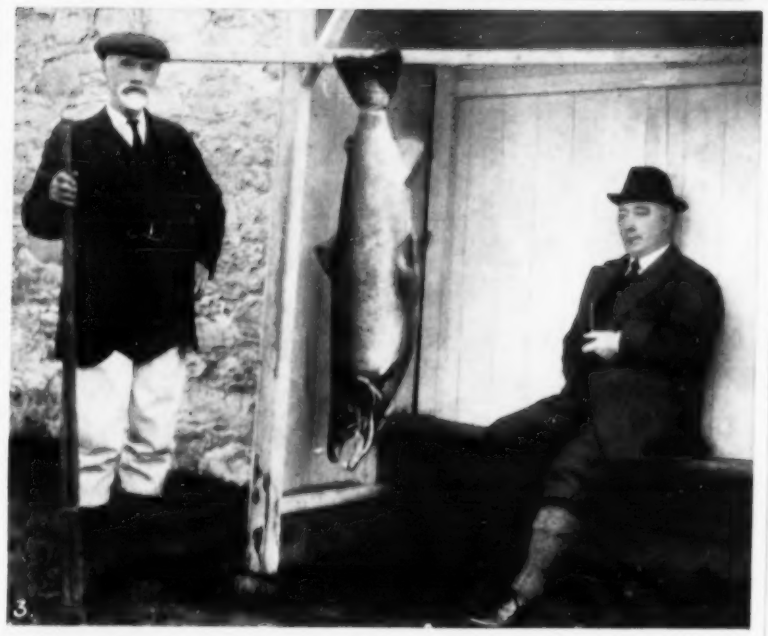
LEAVING GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN A MOTOR-CAR, WITH A MOUNTED ESCORT: LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST ON HIS WAY TO A POLO-MATCH.

When, at the end of December last, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst paid his first visit to Calcutta since Delhi was chosen to be the new Indian capital, it was noted that the greatest precautions were taken to guard his Excellency and to prevent any outrage such as that which occurred at the end of 1912, when a bomb was thrown at the Viceroy and his wife as they were riding on elephant-back through Delhi. The railway was guarded for one hundred miles by police standing four feet apart and bearing torches, and during the drive to Government House on the arrival, the route followed was through five lines of police and military, three of them facing outwards. Crowds were not permitted to gather in the streets on the routes followed by the Viceregal processions, and it was difficult indeed for the general public to catch even a glimpse of the Viceroy. These and other precautions taken—no doubt, wisely—by the police authorities caused much discussion in India and here in England.

GREAT CATCHES: SPLENDID ROD-KILLED SALMON OF THE YEAR 1913.

PHOTOGRAPH No. 5 BY A. O. RUDD; No. 6 BY HUGH DEWAR.





1. CAUGHT BY MR. W. A. KIDSON IN LEES WATER, TWEED: A FIFTY-FIVE POUNDER.
2. MR. BERNARD THUNDER WITH THE FORTY-SIX-POUND LOCH TAY SALMON HE CAUGHT AT UPPER DELVINE.
3. MR. W. A. KIDSON (ON THE RIGHT) WITH HIS FIFTY-FIVE-POUND SALMON.
4. MR. ANGUS McCALL WITH THE FIFTY-THREE POUNDER HE CAUGHT IN THE AWE.
5. MR. E. BAYNES BADCOCK WITH HIS 46½-POUNDER CAUGHT IN THE WYE, NEAR RHAYADER.
6. THE FORTY-ONE-POUND SALMON CAUGHT BY MAJOR GRAHAME IN THE TAY WATERSHED, NEAR ARDTALNAIG.

Mr. W. A. Kidson caught his fifty-five-pound salmon in November. He was using a "Sir Richard" fly, size 1½. The cast was a six-foot single-gut. The fish took three-quarters of an hour to land. Had it been weighed at the water-side, instead of some four hours after being caught, it would in all probability have turned the scale at nearer 57 than 55 pounds. It was 51 inches long, and its greatest girth was 29 inches. Mr. Bernard Thunder's forty-six-pound Loch Tay salmon was caught at Upper Delvine in September. The lure was a fly called "the Orange." The fish was hooked at 10.15 a.m. and gaffed at 11.35. Its length was 50½ inches. Mr. Angus McCall, a gillie, caught his fifty-three pounder in the Awe in June. It had the sea-lice on it. Mr. E. Baynes Badcock caught his 46½-pounder in the Wye, near Rhayader. It is the biggest killed in those waters for many years, and probably the biggest ever killed with the fly in the Upper Wye. The fish was 50 inches long, and had a girth of 26 inches. It was caught in April. Major Grahame, of the Highland Light Infantry, caught his forty-one pounder, the heaviest spring fish in the Tay watershed, near Ardtalnaig, in January. According to Messrs. Hardy Brothers, the largest salmon ever caught by fair angling was one of 69 lb. 12 oz., in the Tweed, by the Earl of Home, in 1750.

THE ARMY OPERATING AGAINST HUERTA: WITH THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

FIGHTING AGAINST GENERAL HUERTA AND THE FEDERALS: CAVALRY OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ARMY.

OF A PEOPLE WHO TAKE THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO WAR: YAQUI INDIANS IN CAMP.

A WELCOME FOR THE CHIEF OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ARMY AND MOVEMENT: THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL CARRANZA IN FRONT OF THE STATE PALACE AT HERMOSILLO, SONORA.

WITH AN 80-MILLIMETRE FEDERAL GUN: AN ARTILLERY INSTRUCTOR AND BATTERY-COMMANDER FORMERLY IN THE BRITISH ARMY (RIGHT), AND MAJOR MERIGO, CHIEF OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ARTILLERY, FORMERLY OF THE FEDERALS.

LEADERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ARMY OPPOSED TO GENERAL HUERTA AND THE FEDERAL FORCES IN MEXICO: GENERAL CARRANZA, GENERAL ANGELES, AND GENERAL LUCIO BLANCO.

Affairs in Mexico took a fresh turn the other day, when it was reported that, after a desperate resistance, which they kept up until they had only fifty rounds of ammunition, the Federal garrison had evacuated Ojinaga late at night, crossing the Rio Grande and surrendering to the United States authorities, to whom they gave up their arms. General Villa entered the town at ten o'clock on the following morning. At about the same time it was announced that the Constitutionalists had dynamited a freight-train at Boca del Monte, the Mexican Railway terminus, and this again led to the question as to how far Great Britain will go in order to protect British property in Mexico, for, be it noted, the English Railroad concession includes the right to police the property with British troops.

AN IDEAL MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORT NEAR VIENNA: THE EVER-VERDANT SEMMERING.

ONE OF SIXTEEN ON THE SUDBAHN RAILWAY: A VIADUCT ON THE WEINZETTELWAND OVER THE KALTE RINNE.

THE Semmering, that pearl of Austria, the most brilliant jewel in the Imperial Crown, has for many centuries been known by the name of the "Paradise of the Alps."

Between 1839 and 1841, in the time of the Emperor Ferdinand I., the new road was laid down, which, having a width of more than 34 feet, with an up-grade of 0.05 metres, represents a masterpiece unrivalled to this day in the construction of Alpine roads. The magnificence of this Semmering road in 1841 prompted the Emperor Franz I. to lay down a railway with the object of providing communication from Vienna via the Semmering to the shores of the Adriatic.

After unheard-of difficulties had been overcome, there was finally opened up an almost endless succession of the most wonderful Alpine scenes and valley chains, some wildly romantic and others of a softer beauty. Amid this magnificent Alpine scenery, through fifteen tunnels and over sixteen viaducts, the Südbahn (Southern Railway) mounts up on the Semmering in two hours from Vienna. The view is even more beautiful at the station of Semmering. It lies on the border between Lower Austria and the verdant Styria at a height of 2925 feet. The Semmering itself, belonging to the region of the East Alps, lies 325 feet higher and therefore exactly 3250 feet above sea-level.

For the last twenty-five years the Semmering, owing to its air, exceedingly rich in ozone and quite free from germs, has maintained its repute as a climatic altitude resort of the very first rank; its spring waters possess a very considerable radio-activity. Throughout the year the air is filled with the fragrance of old fatty fir woods.

As regards social amusements, the famous Imperial and Royal Court Theatres always have a small company of their members at Semmering; international stars such as Selma Kurz, Emmy Destinn, Kainz, Leo Slezak, Schmedes, etc., are sent here to recuperate, by their medical advisers. Numbers of such artistes frequent all the hotels and the Semmering Kurhaus. Nor is this all; people of the highest international society, and frequently members of the Imperial House and foreign dynasties, make visits of many weeks on the Semmering.

In December and January the sun, in a sky of Venetian blue, floods the Semmering with warm and brightest sunlight, while all around, the snow-laden mountains, separated by valleys barely 2600 feet wide, seem to nod their greetings. The distinguished British and American public has for some time greatly favoured the Semmering among altitude resorts and wintering stations in Switzerland and the Tyrol. Wintering on the Semmering is the latest fashion. Very charming and animated is the sight of the numerous visitors, the ladies especially, elegantly dressed for winter sports.

The whole of the extensive territory of the Semmering belongs to three owners: his Majesty the Emperor Franz Josef I., his Highness the Royal Prince Johann von und zu Liechtenstein, and the I. and R. Private Südbahn Company. The Emperor and the Prince are famous hunters. Both of them, still youthful notwithstanding their age, frequent the forest often from five and four o'clock in winter and summer respectively. The lovely walks, often leading for hours through wildly romantic rocky scenes and tall forests, have been laid down by the efficient and thoughtful Communal Administration. Excellent pedestrian and carriage roads afford facilities for traversing the whole of the immense Semmering region. His Highness Prince Johann, one of the noblest of the aristocracy of Austria, to whom half Semmering belongs, is very munificent in his care for his territory, and his kindly and benevolent character leads him to take a sympathetic interest in its inhabitants.

Next lie the lands of the Südbahn, which are most beautiful, and very mild in climate. The Südbahn Hotels have for many years been full to overflowing, so that continual additions and annexes have been made necessary. At the present time an annexe is being built to the principal hotel, which, in its well-designed castellated style, provides terrace communication with the Waldhof. By this means a number of nearly 300 rooms is created. The outlook of the restaurants and cafés is ideal, as also is the terrace, unique and most beautiful of the entire Semmering, directly opposite the Schneeberg and the Rax. Residence at the Semmering Südbahn Hotel is positively cheap as compared with the prices in Switzerland and the Tyrol. The advantages of this establishment are completed by a Kuranstalt, under the direction of Dr. Robert Ender, and lying within the precincts of the Südbahn Hotel. In addition to the baths within the house there is a hydropathic establishment in the Waldhof Dependency which is equipped for electric two and four cell baths, with galvanic currents of all kinds, and also those for vibratory massage. Carbonic-acid baths, vapour baths, and various others are administered. An experienced house-physician is in charge of the hydropathic establishment. Besides this a mineral-water pavilion provides Karlsbad, Franzensbad, and Marienbad water cures. It is just five years since it began to flourish. This is due to the efficiency of the management, at the head of which is the Director, Kurt Seibt, the type of a capable German. He completed his education in England, and represents a class of hotel-keeper who is unfortunately but too rarely found in Austria—a gentleman director, never having been a waiter. In particular, moreover, a high tribute must be paid to the Burgomaster of Semmering, Mr. Josef Dangl. We have to thank his efficient discharge of his functions and untiring exertions for the fact that Semmering has advanced into the very front rank of altitude resorts and winter-sport stations. His great merits are only equalled by his unconquerable and truly Austrian modesty. A few years ago new roads were laid down on the Semmering at a cost of a third of a million crowns. In Austria a Ministry or a general railway directorate never has any money. Burgomaster Dangl conjured up the money by the charm of his magnetic personality, which is held in high esteem everywhere. Together with his wife he, as the lessee of the Südbahn Hotel Restaurant, devotes himself with unremitting attention to matters of cuisine and wine-cellar, maintaining them always at their very highest and choicest quality.

GUSTAV SCHNEIDER.

SEEN FROM THE SUDBAHN HOTELS: THE SCHOTTWIEN VALLEY, LOOKING TOWARDS THE SONNWENDSTEIN.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL REGION OF THE SEMMERING PASS: THE KRAUSELKLAUSE.

A "PARADISE OF THE ALPS": THE PINE-CLAD HILLS OF THE SEMMERING, SHOWING THE SUDBAHN HOTELS, SEEN FROM THE WOLFSBERGKOGEL.

A YEAR OF GREAT FLIGHTS: LONG-DISTANCE RECORDS OF 1913.

THE EVER-GROWING RANGE OF AIR-TRAVEL: THE PRINCIPAL AEROPLANE JOURNEYS OF 1913 AND THE MEN WHO MADE THEM.

The year 1913 was remarkable for enormous progress in long-distance travel by aeroplane. Our map shows the chief flights up to December 31. It was not, of course, possible on this scale to give the exact routes, especially when the airman doubled on his tracks. For example, the Alsatian pilot, Viktor Stoeffler, flew in one day from Berlin to Posen, back to Berlin, then via Darmstadt to Mulhausen, and twice from Mulhausen to Darmstadt and back—in all, some 1350 miles. Again, M. Brindejonc des Moulinais, after flying from Paris to London (via Bremen) and back, flew in one day from Paris to Warsaw (868 miles), and then went on to St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and back to Paris—in all, about 3000 miles. Great flights from Paris to Cairo were made by M. Vedrines and M. Bonnier. The latter on December 31 reached Jerusalem, and Cairo the next day. He carried a passenger. M. Daucourt, who also attempted this flight, fell in the Taurus Mountains, in Asia Minor, wrecking his machine. Of British flights the longest was Mr. H. G. Hawker's attempt to win the "Daily Mail" prize of £5000 for a sea-plane flight round Britain. Captain Longcroft flew from Montrose to Portsmouth, and thence to Farnborough, in one day, and Captain Becke in one day from Montrose to Limerick.

Art, Music & the Drama.

AN OBSOLETE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT: THE ARCHLUTE OR THEORBO (17th Century)

A BENEDICTINE MONK WHO DID MUCH TO REFORM & SYSTEMATISE MUSIC: GUIDO D'AREZZO EXPLAINING THE NAMES HE GAVE TO THE NOTES OF THE SCALE (11th CENTURY)

OBSOLETE: THE REGAL, A PORTABLE ORGAN WHICH MIGHT BE CARRIED IN PROCESSIONS

MUSIC.

THE lull in the concert storm has been brief, but not too brief, for London without plenty of music has few attractions in January for those who do not care for musical comedy, pantomime, or picture palace. The concert at the Queen's Hall to-day (Jan. 17) will be the first significant orchestral performance of the year, and will enable a large audience to contrast Haydn with Schönberg—the man of the past with the man of the future. But the season opened on Monday with Dohnanyi's and Mr. Herbert Fryer's recitals at the Æolian Hall in afternoon and evening respectively; and on Tuesday Miss Tina Lerner, the celebrated young Russian pianist, was to be heard in the same house, the programme being devoted, sad to say, to Liszt. On Wednesday, Mme. Jerebtzova was to give a song recital at Bechstein's; it will be remembered that she made a good impression last year. In a week or two the recitals will be so numerous that the task of keeping pace with them will have passed from the realm of possible accomplishment.

For Thursday night next the Philharmonic Society has arranged a most attractive programme under the direction of Heer Mengelburg. Novelty will be provided by Mr. Delius, who is contributing two tone-poems with pleasant titles—"On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring" and "A Summer Night on the River." No poet could ask for better material. Mme. Muriel Foster will sing, and the soloist will be Sapellnikoff. This brilliant Russian, if memory serves, was a pupil of Mme. Sophie Menter, whose rare appearances in England can hardly be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of hearing her. The Philharmonic Society is making ample amends for that rather regrettable evening with British composers.

Mr. Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Society have presented Elgar's "Falstaff" to their supporters with results that can hardly be considered encouraging, the general critical opinion being anything but favourable. Nobody who realises the difficulty of grasping a composer's message and mood at a single hearing will be in a hurry to decide whether the verdict of New York is unfavourable to Elgar or to his critics. If, when a literary man produced a new book, the literary critics first read a Psalm and then one of Shakespeare's sonnets before proceeding to judge the beauty of the new work, criticism of the favourable kind would be rare. But when a man has a new piece of music to present, he must bring it into the company of the greatest music of the past century and be judged by the highest attainable standard. There are very few people competent to judge work in its relation to contemporary effort, and yet this is surely a fair and sane standard of judgment. If production is to be limited to masterpieces, the force that helps to create the masterpiece will be lost. It is curious, but rather fortunate, that we do not judge literature or painting by the high standard enforced in the case of music.

Modern ballet has tended to devote itself so exclusively to grown-up people that it is pleasant to hear of a ballet intended for children, and written by a man who can charm young and old with equal ease and certainty. "The Box of Playthings," by Claude Debussy, has just been published in Paris. It is written for the piano; the hero is a toy soldier, the heroine a doll, and in the end—after four tableaux—they lived very happily together, as was, indeed, inevitable under the circumstances.

Franco Leoni, whose "Cat and the Cherub" enjoyed a brief run at Covent Garden, has produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris a work in three tableaux called "Francesca da Rimini," founded upon Marion Crawford's version of the familiar story. Mr. Leoni's work in London made him many friends, who will be glad to know that the new work was well received.

There is a scheme afoot to establish at Glastonbury a place of pilgrimage for musicians on the lines that have made Bayreuth famous. The Arthurian legend is to be set to music, and pilgrims from all parts of England, to say nothing of the world beyond, are to respond. A full prospectus will be issued shortly—in time for detailed comment. Glastonbury, once called the Isle of Avalon, is associated in legend with Joseph of Arimathea.

"THE ATTACK," AT THE ST. JAMES'S: MR. HOLMAN CLARK AS ANTONIN FRÉPEAU.

"THE ATTACK": SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER AS ALEXANDRE MÉRITAL, THE ATTACKED, AND MR. HOLMAN CLARK AS ANTONIN FRÉPEAU, THE ATTACKER.

"THE ATTACK": SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER AS ALEXANDRE MÉRITAL AND MISS MARTHA HEDMAN AS RENÉE, TO WHOM HE CONFESSES.

"THE ATTACK" AT THE ST. JAMES'S: SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER AS ALEXANDRE MÉRITAL AND MISS MARTHA HEDMAN AS RENÉE DE ROULD.

WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL" A FREE OPERA: THE PRESENTATION IN PARIS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERT

SETTINGS FOR THE GREAT OPERA WHICH WILL BE PRODUCED IN LONDON FOR THE FIRST TIME ON FEBRUARY 2, AT COVENT GARDEN: SCENES FOR "PARSIFAL" AT THE PARIS OPÉRA.

Wagner's "Parsifal," that work which the Master decreed should be produced at Bayreuth only, is now, as it were, common property; for the copyright expired with last year. The first presentation of it at the Paris Opera House took place on New Year's Day, of course before Tout Paris, who gave up their New Year's dinner and were at the Opéra before six. London is to hear the work at Covent Garden on February 2 next. Meantime, it may be noted that the opera, which had its first presentation at Bayreuth in July 1882, was played before the end of last year not only at Bayreuth, but at Zurich, at Munich, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, at Boston, and in Amsterdam. We reproduce here some of the scenery for the Paris production; that for Covent Garden has been specially painted by Mr Joseph Harker.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY.

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE POTATO DISEASE IN CANADA: PROFESSOR JOHN ADAMS.

Professor Adams, who is Professor of Botany in the Royal Veterinary College, Dublin, and a lecturer at the College of Science there, has been appointed by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture to investigate the outbreak of potato disease in the maritime provinces of the Dominion.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

· AMBROISE PARÉ DISCARDING THE USE OF CAUTERIES IN AMPUTATIONS ·

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC BIOLOGISTS: PROF. ROBERT NEWSTEAD.

Professor Robert Newstead holds the chair of Entomology in the University of Liverpool, and is a Lecturer at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He is a member of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology and of the Big-Game and Sleeping-Sickness Committee.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CONCERNING GULLS.

IF bird-lovers doomed to live in London can no longer stand on London Bridge and watch the marvellous wheeling flight of the kite, as did our forebears, they may find no little compensation in watching the hosts of gulls which now, during the winter months, assemble annually in considerable numbers not only along the river, but also in such of our parks as provide suitable attractions in the shape of "lakes."

For the most part, these flocks are composed of "black-headed" gulls, though among them an occasional herring-gull, and even a black-backed gull, is to be seen. These birds present more features of interest than, probably, most of those suppose who so assiduously strive to appease their voracious appetites. To the majority of these kindly people these birds are just "sea-gulls." The black-headed species is, however, far less of a sea-bird than its congeners, as witness its incursions inland during the winter months, and the fact that it commonly breeds inland, congregating in great hosts on the margins of "meres" and other large areas of fresh water.

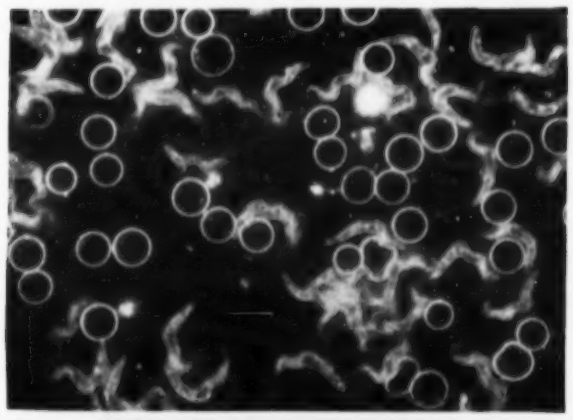
It is not so much its habits as its changes of colouration that are to be discussed just now. During the autumn and winter months the name "black-headed" seems as inappropriate as could well be, and at no time is it an accurate appellation. It is really the designation of this species in its nuptial plumage, which is assumed during the early spring, when the white feathers of the head are slowly shed and replaced by others of a sooty brown hue, though at a little distance they appear black. If the hosts now to be seen clamouring for food about the various bridges and in the parks of London be carefully watched, it will be found that while most have no more than a dark patch behind the eye, which is never lost, in some the hinder part of the head is almost entirely "black," and in one of two individuals the whole head may have assumed its full colouration. Such precocious birds may be seen even in December. This token of fitness for the duties of reproduction is assumed by several other nearly related species, and in these it is to be noted that the hue is really black, not sooty-brown. The only other members of the gull tribe which adopt, so to speak, a head-dress of black as a sign of nubility are the terns, or "sea-swallows," and in them it amounts to no more than a cap, which, moreover, is never so completely discarded as in the hood of the gulls. It is on the way, in short, to become a permanent adornment.

RELATED TO LONDON'S NUMEROUS FEATHERED VISITORS: A BLACK-HEADED GULL IN SUMMER OR "NUPTIAL" PLUMAGE.

The stages in the assumption of the "black" hood can be watched in the birds now swarming around the bridges and in the parks of London.

Photograph by W. S. Berridge.

But to return to our black-headed gulls. It will be noticed, just now, that a considerable number of these birds have a large brown-coloured area in the wing and a black bar across the tip of the tail. These are signs of youth. Birds so marked, we may be sure, were hatched last year, and will not assume the fully adult dress till the autumn moult, when the wholly white tail and the pure pearl-grey of the back will be assumed. With these changes will come an intensification of the colour of the beak and legs, which will turn from their present brown hue to the beautiful cherry-colour of the adult. The still earlier plumage of the black-headed gull is to be seen only by those who have the good fortune to visit the breeding haunts of this bird, such as at Scoulton Mere, in Norfolk, where thousands of adults and young may be seen in the air at once. In the plumage now referred to brown is the dominant hue, but there is a distinct white collar, and the under parts are white, save only the base of the neck and the uppermost flank feathers, which are buff-coloured. But this dress is generally discarded before the birds leave the scene of their birthplace. There is something of the plover tribe about this livery, and, indeed, nowadays we regard the gulls as descendants of the plovers.



A WAR OF MICROBES CINEMATOGRAPHED: A BATTLE BETWEEN WHITE BLOOD CORPUSCLES AND GERMS OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

BY PERMISSION OF PATHÉ FRÈRES, LONDON.

"The bacteria which produce sleeping-sickness have been photographed by the cinematograph. A battle-royal is actually witnessed between the white blood corpuscles and the invading germs." The above is an enlargement from the film.

From "The Romance of Scientific Discovery," by Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E., Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co. (See Review elsewhere.)

FIGHTING A DISEASE VERY FATAL AMONG THE NATIVES OF WEST AFRICA: EXAMINING THE MICROBE OF SLEEPING-SICKNESS.

BY PERMISSION OF PATHÉ FRÈRES, LONDON.

"Another interesting discovery was that of the parasite which produces sleeping-sickness. This microbe was discovered by Sir David Bruce a few years ago. This mysterious disease had proved very fatal among the natives of West Africa."

From "The Romance of Scientific Discovery," by Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E., Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co. (See Review elsewhere.)

ALSO AMONG LONDON'S WINTER VISITORS: THE HERRING-GULL IN ADULT DRESS.

This species is also found among the gulls that visit London in the winter months. Most of them are of the black-headed species, but there are a few herring-gulls, easily distinguished by their much larger size. The full-grown herring-gull differs much from the young bird in colouring.

Photograph by W. S. Berridge.

Mention has been made of the fact that, of the gulls which elect to come to town for the winter, the majority are of the black-headed species; yet among them will be found a few herring-gulls, which can at once be distinguished by their much larger size. But these birds present a very variable appearance, due to age. The fully adult birds have the back of a delicate pearl-grey colour, the rest of the plumage pure white, enlivened by a bright yellow beak with a spot of red at the tip of the lower jaw, and flesh-coloured legs. The young bird, hatched last spring, presents a very different appearance, the whole plumage being of a greyish-brown hue, while the beak and legs are of a dark horn-colour. It will take him no less than three years to attain to the pure grey and white of maturity. In this the greater, and the lesser, black-backed gulls also agree.

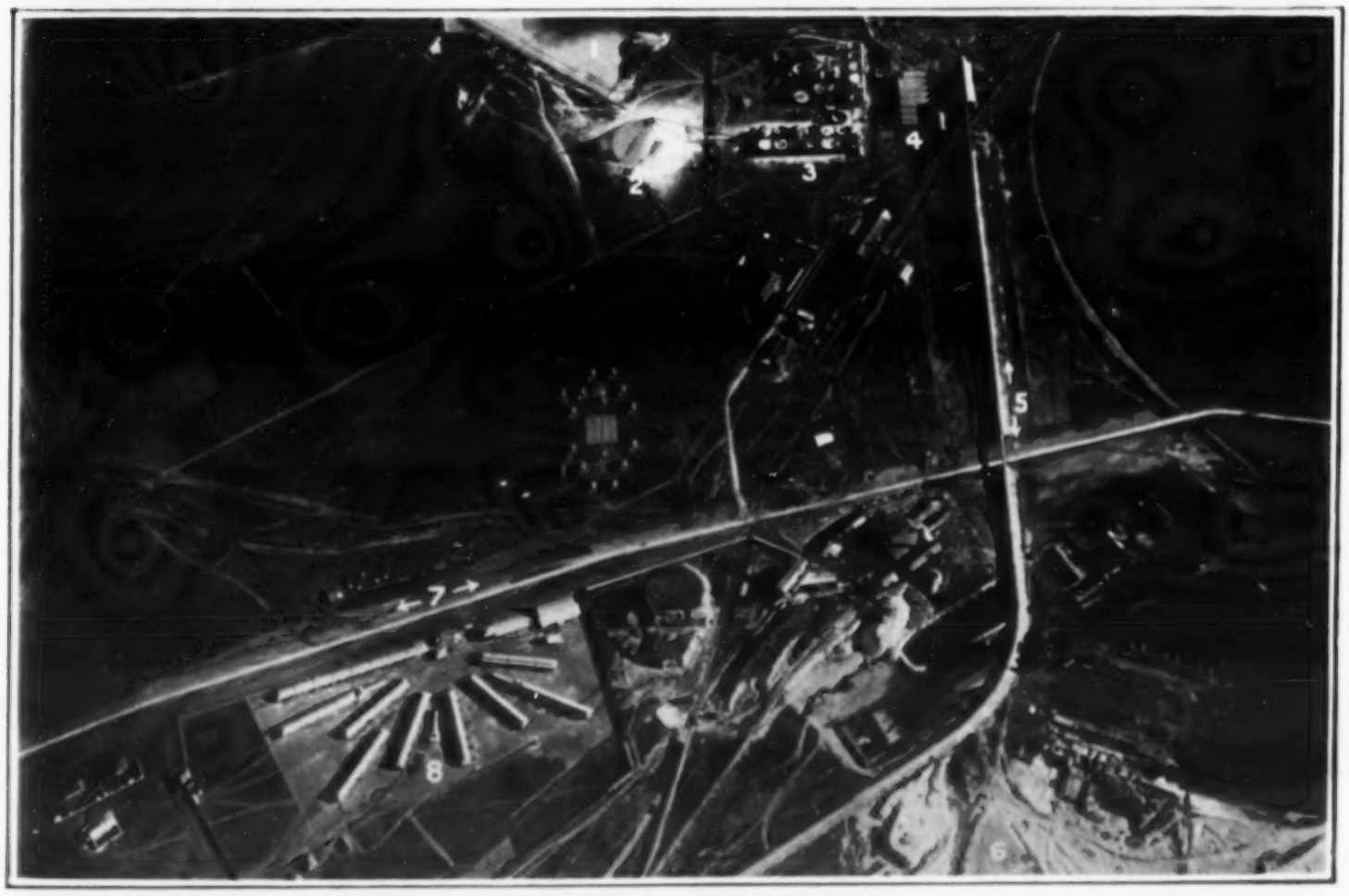
These larger species have no distinct "breeding-dress," as have the black-headed gulls. What may be the meaning of this, and the extraordinarily interesting habits of these birds, must form a theme for another occasion.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE: JOHANNESBURG, FROM A BALLOON.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM A BALLOON BY CAPTAIN ED. SPELTERINI, THE FAMOUS AERONAUT.

FOR THE RECREATION OF A CITY MUCH TROUBLED DURING THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE RACECOURSE OF JOHANNESBURG.



PART OF THE PROPERTY GUARDED BY 10,000 CITIZENS ARMED WITH BALL CARTRIDGES: THE CITY DEEP MINE, NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

The mobilisation of the Citizen Force caused a very decided lessening of the tension arising out of the railway strike in South Africa, and it was reported that on January 11, 60,000 men were under arms. A "Times" telegram of that date said of Johannesburg: "Twelve strike leaders have now been arrested. . . . The mobilisation of the active Citizen Force was successfully accomplished yesterday, over 80 per cent. responding. Ten thousand men are now in the town and along the Reef, each armed with fifty rounds of ball cartridge." The first of these illustrations shows the racecourse of Johannesburg. The rings inside the course are used by owners showing horses, and the smaller ones are for ponies. The horse, or pony, as the case may be, runs round the ring at the end of a rope held by a man in the centre. In the foreground of the photograph are the lines of the electric tramway; in the left background is a plantation. The second photograph illustrates the City Deep Mine, near Johannesburg. No. 1 is old tailings (or waste) of the mine; 2, a heap of tailings just begun; 3, the battery; 4, buildings covering the shaft; 5, a light railway to 6, old tailings; 7, the Heidelburg Road; 8, the Kaffir compound of the mine

GUARDED BY 10,000 CITIZENS EACH WITH FIFTY ROUNDS

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM A BALLOON BY CAPTAI

JOHANNESBURG, THE CITY OF GOLD: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A SECTION OF IT, SHOWING THE REGULARITY OF ITS STREETS.

POWER FOR JOHANNESBURG: ROSHERVILLE LAKE; AND THE POWER STATION.

As we note on another page, the mobilisation of the active Citizen Force in South Africa, which was admirably and speedily carried out, caused a noteworthy lessening of the tension brought about by the railway strike. On the Saturday, January 10, a Gazette Extraordinary was issued summoning additional forces. The whole of the Natal Citizen Force was called out, together with the citizen reserves of thirteen districts in the Transvaal, twenty-two districts in the Free State, four districts in Natal, and two in the Cape Province. On the Sunday some 60,000 citizens were under arms. Of Johannesburg at that time, it was said that the city, although quiet, resembled an armed camp; the ambulance-corps had been mobilised, and a hospital had been arranged with accommodation for two hundred extra patients. As to Johannesburg in general, we may quote Mr. Robert H. Fuller's "South Africa At Home": "'All roads lead to Rome' was the old saying in the Old World. 'All railroads lead to Johannesburg' is the modern rendering in South Africa. . . . You find on the very confines of the British Empire a city as busy as any in Europe, and as noble in its commercial buildings. Madrid, the highest city in Europe, stands 1200 feet above the sea, Johannesburg towers 6000 feet above its distant troubled waters. . . . The first land laid out as 'stands' under the old gold law now forms the centre of the town, but Johannesburg, as we know it to-day, includes numerous townships laid out as

OF BALL-CARTRIDGE: JOHANNESBURG, FROM A BALLOON.

ED. SPELTERINI, THE FAMOUS AERONAUT.

WITH MINES IN THE FOREGROUND: A SECTION OF JOHANNESBURG; GUARDED DURING THE STRIKE BY 10,000 ARMED MEN

RAND MINES: IN THE RICHES-YIELDING SECTION OF JOHANNESBURG.

suburbs. The whole lies on Witwatersrand (or White Water's Ridge). The main reef lies to the south and, with its long line of chimneys, extends twenty miles. The residential part extends north and east." In Mr. Hamilton Fyfe's "South Africa To-day," it is written: "To say that Johannesburg will only last 'as long as the gold lasts' is only another of Cape Town's Mesopotamic mumblings. In any case, the life of the gold is estimated at another seventy-five years, to put it low (in 1911). But, long before there is any prospect of the reef being exhausted, Johannesburg will have become a great industrial centre." The numbers on our photographs refer to the following. Photograph No. 1: The Carlton Hotel; 2. Law Courts; 3. Goods Station; 4. Wanderers' Sports Ground; 5. Park Station; 6. Joubert Park; 7. Hospital; 8. Railway; 9. Hospital Hill; 10. German Club; 11. Commissioner Street. Photograph No. 2: 1. Ellis Park; 2. Swimming-bath; 3. Kensington; 4. Railway-line to the Cape, Durban, and Delagoa Bay; 5. Wolhuter Mine; 6. City and Suburban Mine; 7. Meyer and Charlton Mine. Photograph No. 3: 1. Victoria Falls Power Station (Rosherville); 2. Rosherville Lake; 3. Jumpers Mine; 4. Light Railway. Photograph No. 4: 1. Village Main Reef; 2. Tailings; 3. Eucalyptus Plantation; 4. Salisbury and Jubilee Mines; 5. Kaffir Compound; 6. Tailings; 7. City and Suburban Mine Tailings.

AUTHOR OF "FOUNDED ON FICTION": LADY SYBIL GRANT.

Lady Sybil Grant, the elder daughter of Lord Rosebery, has published also "The Chequer Board" and "Samphire." Her "Founded on Fiction" is a book of amusing satirical verse, illustrated by Mr. George Morrow.

Photograph by E. O. Hoppé.

"Wild Life Across the World."

The brothers Kearton are the legitimate successors of Nimrod, and have earned the grateful thanks of civilised humanity for their successful efforts to pursue wild life with a camera. Their service to the cinematograph is well known, and in "Wild Life Across the World" (Hodder and Stoughton) Mr. Cherry Kearton tells the story of his pursuit of game in Borneo, Africa, India, and North America. Mr. Roosevelt contributes a brief introduction in which he declares that "any photographs presented by Mr. Kearton as of a wild animal can at once be put down as having been taken under precisely the circumstances which he describes." This is high praise, though it is possible to imagine a finer regard for style. Mr. Cherry Kearton plunges with us *in medias res* and keeps us there while he tells his exciting story of trial and adventure on the world's hunting-grounds and reservations. He is justified in saying that such work as his demands more than is required from the man who goes out to kill. Courage, resource, determination, and infinite patience are some of the equipment demanded, for wild animals are not prepared at present to recognise the good intention of the photographer, and it is safe to say that if Mr. Cherry Kearton had suffered from nerves he would not have lived to write this book. Needless to remark that the illustrations are of great interest, but single films from a series intended for the cinematograph cannot compare in quality with ordinary photographs, and some of the reproductions do insufficient justice to bird and beast. Mr. Kearton is hardly a scientific naturalist, and he would have done well to submit his proofs to somebody who is; but we should not care to insist upon a few small slips in the face of such a remarkable accomplishment. In a very little while publishers will hesitate to issue works that tell a story of reckless wild-life slaughter accomplished for no other purpose than the glorification of the man with a rifle; and when the tale of killing no longer thrills there will be more demand for cameras and less for explosive bullets. Mr. Cherry Kearton is not the first in the field. He follows men like Mr. E. N. Buxton and Herr C. G. Schillings; but he has surpassed his teachers.

WITH A TONGUE AS LONG AS ITSELF: A CHAMELEON IN ITS NATIVE HAUNTS, WITH ITS TONGUE FULLY EXTENDED.

The chameleon, a kind of lizard, is remarkable for its power of changing colour and for the length of its tongue (about seven inches) which it shoots out to catch the insects that form its food. It has a prehensile tail, which it constantly coils round branches.

From a Photograph by Mr. Cherry Kearton illustrating his "Wild Life Across the World," with an Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. The Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

ONE OF THE PLAGUES OF AFRICA: A SWARM OF ELEPHANT MOSQUITOES ON A LAMP.

From a Photograph by Mr. Cherry Kearton illustrating his "Wild Life Across the World."

"ARCADIA MIXTURE" IN A REAL ARCADIA: A KIKIYU NATIVE WITH A TOBACCO-TIN AS AN EAR-ORNAMENT.

"We camped . . . and were at once surrounded by numbers of travelling natives. One of these, whom I photographed, had a 'Craven Mixture' tin fixed to the lobe of his ear as a decoration." This tobacco was the "Arcadia Mixture" of Sir J. M. Barrie's book, "My Lady Nicotine."

From a Photograph by Mr. Cherry Kearton illustrating his "Wild Life Across the World."

"The Romance of Scientific Discovery."

(See Illustrations on "Science" Page.)

Scientific discovery — or, in other words, applied science, as distinguished from knowledge pursued for its own sake — has made gigantic strides of late, and this attempt ("The Romance of Scientific Discovery," by Charles R. Gibson. Seeley, Service) to give in one volume even a summary of its achievements is a bold undertaking. On the whole, it may be said that Mr. Gibson has done his work well, and that he has, in his own phrase, given "a popular and non-technical account" of many discoveries of great importance for mankind. He is especially good and clear in physiological matters, and puts the affair in a nutshell when he says that the great advance that has lately taken place in the art of medicine dates from the discovery that our bodies are "great colonies of living cells." Fortunately for us, these colonies, save in the single case of the rebel cells of cancer, work together for the good of the whole empire, and it is to the leucocytes, or white corpuscles of the blood, that we have to trust for our defence against microbes like those of sleeping-sickness, and the toxins, or poisons, that they create in the system. Since Koch's discovery of the microbe of anthrax in 1876, science has identified those of malaria, leprosy, and many other diseases, including, although too late for notice by Mr. Gibson, the microbe of rabies; and although the microbes of scarlet fever, measles, and typhus still escape us, they are hardly likely to do so for long. In electrical matters it is difficult to be so clear, because we do not yet know what electricity is. Mr. Gibson's explanation of polarised light, always a very difficult subject to the beginner, and of our means of inquiry into the weight and constitution of the stars, is extremely clear. We have noted one or two mistakes, perhaps impossible to avoid in a net so widely flung. The secret of the glowworm's light has now been discovered, and turns out to be the oxidation of a phosphorescent substance by movable tubes. Nor can it be said that Archbishop Usher was living when the Bible was translated into English. Wycliffe's version was written in 1382, and Tindale's printed in 1525. Usher, who was rendered homeless by the Irish Rebellion in 1641, was not born till 1580.

FROM WHAT IS PROBABLY THE FIRST FILM OF MOVING PICTURES EVER TAKEN OF HIPPOPOTAMUSES IN THEIR NATIVE WATERS: A SCHOOL IN THE TANA RIVER.

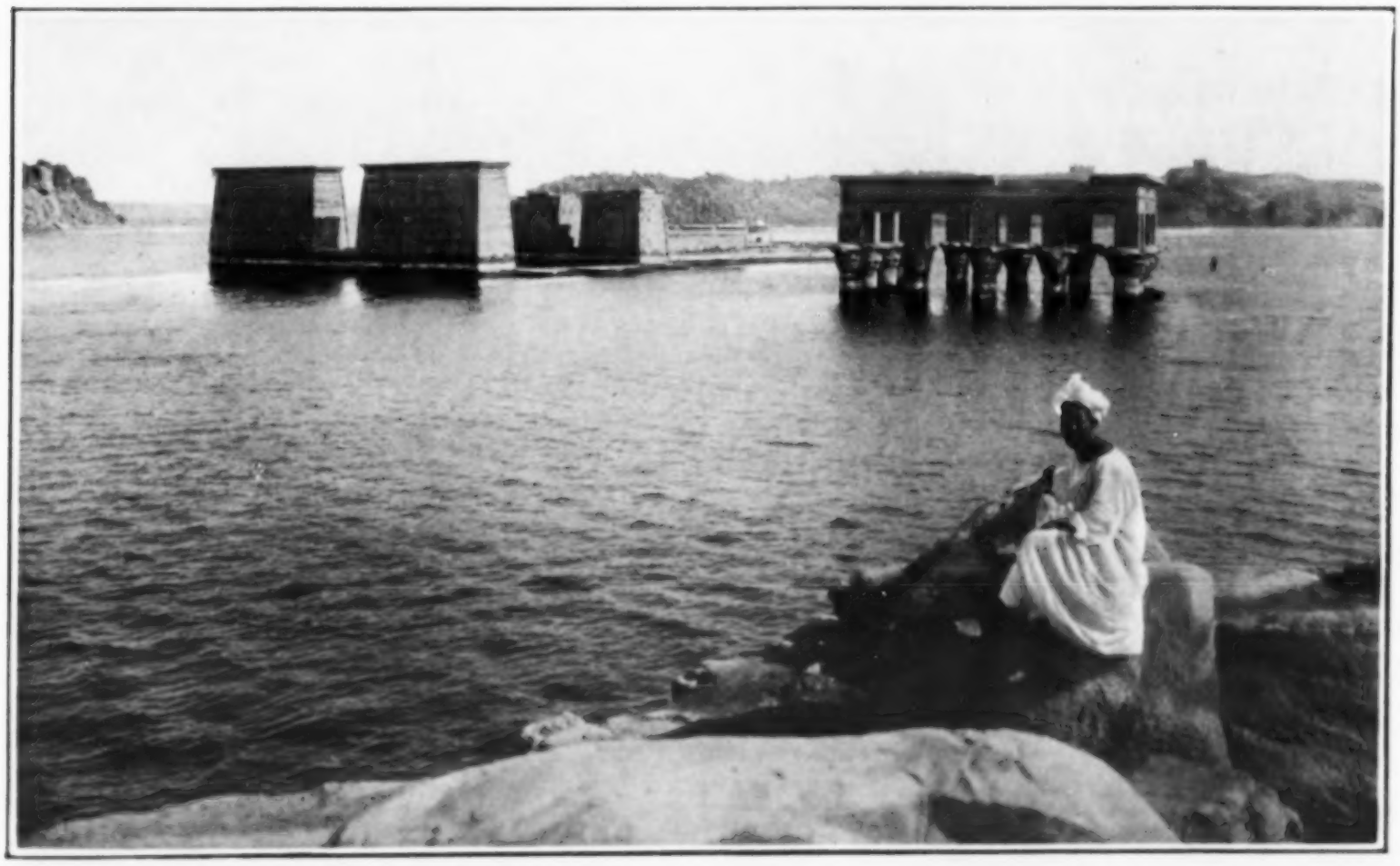
"In one film I got the school of hippo, a crocodile, and a water tortoise, almost a unique record. I believe these moving pictures of mine were the first ever taken of hippo in their native waters."

From a Photograph by Mr. Cherry Kearton illustrating his "Wild Life Across the World."

ART FLOODED THAT COMMERCE MAY BE SERVED: THE CASE OF PHILÆ.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOYER AND RECORD PRESS.

UNFLOODED—BEFORE THE CREATION OF THE ASSOUAN DAM, WHICH IS INVALUABLE TO MODERN EGYPT: THE TEMPLE OF ISIS AND THE KIOSK CALLED PHARAOH'S BED.



FLOODED—AFTER THE BUILDING OF THE ASSOUAN DAM, WHICH CAUSED THE SUBMERGING OF THE ISLAND OF PHILAE AND ITS FAMOUS BUILDINGS: THE TEMPLE OF ISIS (ON THE LEFT) AND THE KIOSK CALLED PHARAOH'S BED (ON THE RIGHT).

Commerce and art have been in conflict in Egypt, as they are everywhere else, and sentiment has had to be sacrificed that modern Egypt may gain, through the conservation of life-giving waters in a rainless land, something like £3,125,000 a year. In other words, with the completion of that great and valuable engineering work, the dam at Assouan, the waters rose over the Island of Philæ, famous for its remains of ancient temples; notably that of Isis, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe (286 B.C.), in which Isis and Osiris are known to have been worshipped until as recently as 453 A.D. On the island, too, are the Kiosk called Pharaoh's Bed—a small temple of late date, rectangular in plan, the shrine of Harendotes, and the Propylon. The tops of most of the buildings remained above the water until the dam was heightened by twenty-six feet; when, save from July to October, the temples were entirely submerged.

WHEN EVERYONE IS STIRRED: AN INCIDENT WHICH

FROM THE PAINTING BY

"MAN OVERBOARD!" ANSWERING THE CRY OF ONE IN PERIL

Describing his drawing, Mr. Norman Wilkinson writes: "The instant the shout, 'Man overboard!' is heard, a marine posted on the quarter-deck lets go a special she provides a lee for the boat about to be lowered, which is kept swung outboard ready for emergency. The crew are in

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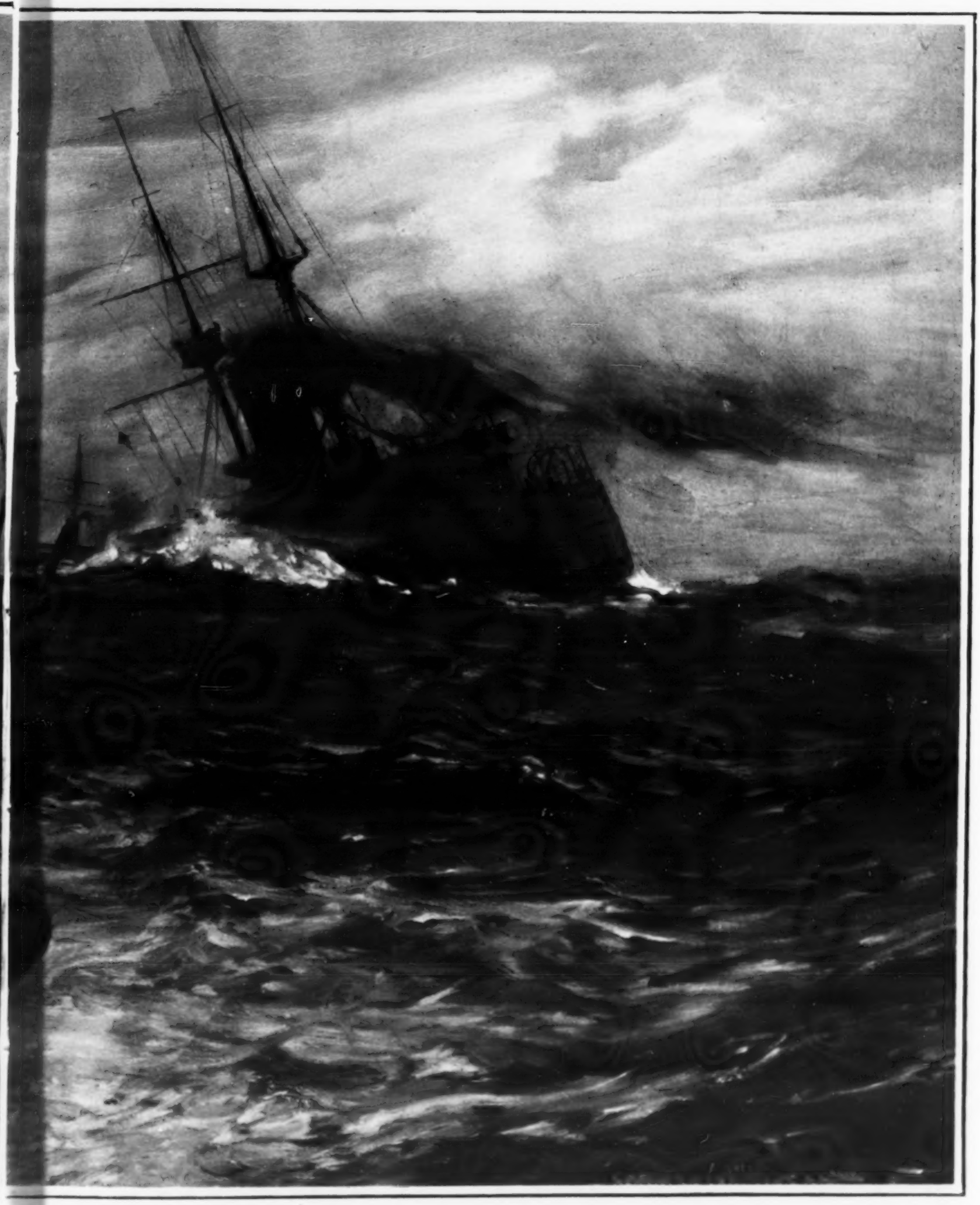
NTING BY

BRINGS OUT THE NAVY'S RESOURCE AND SMARTNESS.

NORMAN WILKINSON, R.I.



ERIL

ON THE DEEP, DURING MANŒUVRES OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

special

are in

life-buoy. The ship, if others are astern of her, makes a signal indicating the accident, and swings out of the line. If a heavy sea be running she is so handled that their places, wearing cork jackets, ready to give way the moment the boat is water-borne and the falls are unhooked."

DANCING THE BIG SEA DANCE: A DREADNOUGHT HOT WITH LIFE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.

"AS DIFFERENT FROM HER PORTSMOUTH SHILLING PHOTOGRAPH AS IS A MATRON IN A MACKINTOSH FROM THE SAME LADY AT A BALL": THE "AUDACIOUS" PLOUGHING THROUGH THE WAVES—SHOWING 13·5 GUNS SEEN FROM THE BRIDGE.

In a note to his "Fleet In Being," Mr. Rudyard Kipling has it: "Do not believe what people tell you of the ugliness of steam, nor join those who lament the old sailing days. There is one beauty of the sun and another of the moon, and we must be thankful for both. A modern man-of-war photographed in severe profile is not engaging; but you should see her with the life hot in her, head-on across a heavy swell. The ram-bow draws upward and outward in a stately sweep. There is no ruck of figure-head, bow-timbers, or bowsprit-fittings to distract the eye from its outline or the beautiful curves that mark its melting into the full bosom of the ship. It hangs dripping an instant, then, quietly and cleanly as a tempered knife, slices into the hollow of the swell, down and down till the surprised sea spits off in foam about the hawse-holes. . . . In harbour, the still water-line, hard as the collar of a tailor-made jacket, hides that vision; but when she dances the Big Sea Dance, she is as different from her Portsmouth shilling photograph as is a matron in a mackintosh from the same lady at a ball."

Sir Luke White.

Mr. Landon Ronald.

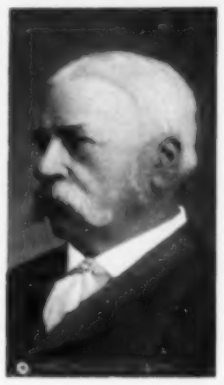
Mr. Hall Caine.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones.

Madame Sarah Grand.

Mr. E. F. Benson.

Sir F. Milner.



Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.

What do *you* find best to keep you in good health?

SOME DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE RELATE THEIR EXPERIENCE.

"I HAVE given Sanatogen a fair trial. My experience confirms the medical opinion—there is no longer that feeling of fatigue which one previously experienced, but there follows from its use a distinct restorative effect."

Luke White

"SANATOGEN seems to me a very valuable food and nerve tonic. I have several times taken a course of it when I have been run down, and always with good results."

Henry Arthur Jones

Sir John Benn.

"SIR JOHN BENN is deriving much benefit from Sanatogen."

J. I. Benn

"MY experience has been that, as a tonic nerve food, Sanatogen has on more than one occasion done me good."

Hall Caine

"I FIND Sanatogen an excellent tonic."

E. F. Benson

"I HAVE been taking Sanatogen, and think that it has decidedly helped me to get through the extremely arduous work that I have had to do during the past few months."

Landon Ronald

"SANATOGEN has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months) I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again."

Sarah Grand

"SIR FREDERICK MILNER was much run down from overwork when he took Sanatogen, and it certainly did good. He has more than once sent supplies to poor people, run down from illness or overwork, and it has invariably proved successful. It seems both to nourish and give strength."

F. Milner

"I HAVE for two months been suffering from a rather severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs. I am now recovering and rapidly regaining strength, which I attribute in a great measure to my having taken Sanatogen twice daily for some weeks."

B. W. Leader

Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan.

"SANATOGEN promises, when you are run down, to pick you up. It does so."

Bernard Vaughan

Sanatogen will give you back Health, Strength and Nerve-power—not visionary, but real.

That the regular daily use of Sanatogen does actually produce a remarkable improvement in many conditions of ill-health is a fact which has been vouched for by no fewer than nineteen thousand physicians, as well as by many celebrated people who have used it.

Write To-day for a Free Sample of Sanatogen, Post Paid.

Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Lassitude, and other symptoms of nervous Disorders—all disappear rapidly after a course of Sanatogen. It restores and invigorates the system after Influenza, Operations, and Illness generally. Sanatogen is, therefore, specially prescribed for nursing mothers and weakly children of all ages.

Sanatogen is sold by all Chemists, from 1s. 9d. per tin, and a Free Sample will be sent on receipt of a post-card mentioning this paper. Address: A. Wulfing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.

SANATOGEN—a Scientific Health Food, with True Tonic Properties.

RETIRING FROM POLITICAL LIFE AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

FROM A PENCIL DRAWING.

"I CANNOT HOPE AGAIN TO DO MY WORK IN PARLIAMENT": MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

In the course of a letter to the Chairman of the West Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that famous politician who has been M.P. for Birmingham West since 1885, said: "I think I ought to communicate to you the decision at which I have arrived to retire from Parliament at the next General Election. . . . I cannot hope again to do my work in Parliament, and I feel that our city and the constituency need the services of a younger man, who will take an active part in the Parliamentary struggle and help you to maintain the supremacy of the Unionist cause in Birmingham." So passes from the sphere of active politics one of the greatest fighting politicians of his day; but one who, unfortunately, has been comparatively inactive since the summer of 1906, when he was taken ill. Since that time Mr. Chamberlain has not been put to the trouble of a contested election, the West Birmingham Liberals, with a courtesy their political opponents were, of course, the first to recognise, refraining from setting up a candidate in opposition. At the next General Election, needless to say, there is likely to be a very keen contest. Mr. Chamberlain, who was born in 1836, has held, amongst other official positions, those of President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board, and Colonial Secretary. He first entered Parliament in 1876.

BUCHANAN'S
SCOTCH WHISKIES

Mr. Fagin and Oliver (Oliver Twist).

"Mr. Fagin took the opportunity of reading Oliver a long lecture on the crying sin of ingratitude: of which he clearly demonstrated he had been guilty."

To maintain a high standard of quality, Stocks are essential. **THE LARGEST STOCKS OF SCOTCH WHISKY IN SCOTLAND** are held by James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., and their subsidiary companies. The continued superior excellence of their brands is thereby guaranteed.

"RED SEAL" 48/- per doz.

"BLACK & WHITE" 54/- per doz.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" (An Extra Special Blend of Choice Old Whiskies.) 60/- per doz.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, 26, HOLBORN, LONDON.

LADIES' PAGE.

WE are promised a new animal to eat! The Canadian Government maintains an active and able Agricultural Department, which tries many experiments in an attempt to improve the production of food from the land, and the American buffalo has been mated with various breeds of ordinary cattle, resulting in the production of a new animal to which the name (surely a very unlucky one) of "Cattelo" has been given. The taste of it is said to differ from that of ordinary beef, but to be very nice when no longer strange. It certainly will be a joy to the housewife if we get some viand to make a change from the monotony of the butcher's stock-in-trade. Beef, mutton—veal, lamb—fowl and game: after all, it is a small choice for fourteen meals a week, all the year round. Rabbit and pork form an occasional variety, but are obnoxious to a great many people. So welcome the Cattelo! But prejudice plays a large part in food. Why does "cattelo" strike unpleasing on the ear, except that it recalls the domestic pet which we are shocked to suppose may be surreptitiously substituted for rabbit? Bunny is customary, pussy is protected by our prejudices from our stew-pots; there is no real reason. Chinese cooks make delicious dishes out of puppy-dogs; they are surely at least as desirable as baby porkers! Many of us have carried the *entente cordiale* to the point of consuming snails, but how this idea shocks the sea-side tripper as he searches into the shell of a winkle!

There was a Victorian Duchess of Somerset who made a serious effort to introduce the use of guinea-pigs as a table delicacy; and the gypsies of to-day are delighted when they catch a hedgehog and can roast it in a pit of clay in primitive fashion for their dinner. Dr. Livingstone says that a certain caterpillar was a favourite dish with his children in Africa; and snakes are eaten in the same dark neighbourhood—why not, when we are not averse from the water-snake called an eel? Sir Henry Thompson declared that the basis of the turtle soup that is the glory of the finest banquets is usually conger-eel. The turtle-soup manufacturers, it is true, rose and tried to rend the eminent gastronomist and surgeon for thus giving away their secret; but, after all, the creeping eel is just as nice as the crawling turtle—from the æsthetic point of view, that is; while as to the taste, turtle soup owes most of its repute to the multitude of flavoursome things added to it by the culinary artist, especially (take this as a hint) to the herb basil and the wine. During the Siege of Paris, a party of wealthy men who remained inside the walls—including Sir Richard Wallace, Sir E. Blount, and a Rothschild—paid two guineas a day for dinner to a certain enterprising restaurateur, and they consumed by degrees all the inmates of the Zoological Gardens, and many obscure dishes set before them were thankfully absorbed without inquiry and safely digested. On the other hand, when Frank Buckland, an eminent Victorian naturalist who had a mania for trying new foods, informed a party of visitors that they had just finished a ragout of alligator's flesh, many of them felt extremely sick, though the dish really was made of excellent pork. Such is the effect of fancy and prejudice!

THE CHARM OF THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

The gown is of grey fancy woollen fabric, with black velvet waistbelt and sash ends, and tunic edging; trimmed with skunk on the skirt and Russian blouse. The vest is of black braiding on white cloth. The velvet toque has a fox-aigrette.

A current fashion that adds to the brilliant effect of evening frocks is the use of fabrics brocaded with some shining metal. Gold, of course, comes foremost, but silver and copper also are extremely effective. Sometimes the brocade looks as if the metallic flowers were embroidered on the surface of the silken foundation, so big and heavily embossed is the pattern. Crêpe-de-Chine in some tender colour, too, bears heavy designs in copper, or gold, or mixed gold and silver, with gorgeous effect. Gold tissue embroidered with tiny gold beads may be mentioned as akin to "gilding refined gold," and in this case embroidery in silks of delicate tones is often used to outline the beaded design. Black-and-gold brocade, though rather dowager-like in itself, is seen so cleverly combined with white or coloured satin charmeuse as to construct youthful-looking dinner-frocks. All these superb materials are used only as portions of gowns.

When a great business decides to hold the first sale in its history, we may be sure that sweeping reductions will be made in prices effectually to carry out the object in view of disposing of the surplus stock. Messrs. Gill and Reigate, 73 to 85, Oxford Street, London, are thus offering their celebrated stock of genuine antique furniture, china and glass, rugs, carpets, curtains, needlework, and other treasures, the best and most beautiful productions of the craftsmen of past times, at substantial, all-round reductions. This sale terminates on Jan. 24, so purchasers of this interesting class of household treasures should lose no time in visiting the galleries or writing for the handsomely illustrated Sale Catalogue. There are many rare and very beautiful pieces. A set of eight Stuart-period chairs covered in needlework of the period are reduced to £260, and a delightful eighteenth-century needlework chair seat and back may be picked up for £13 10s. the piece. There is lovely old lacquer, Elizabethan old oak, such as a refectory-table, and Jacobean, Cromwellian, Chippendale, Louis XV. and Georgian pieces of furniture—all choice and well-selected specimens. Then there are some modern upholstered goods, mostly reproductions of antique designs, on sale at reduced prices. It is quite an exceptional occasion.

A dentifrice should be chosen which possesses the mechanical properties necessary for removing tartar, and provides also a germicide and disinfectant for the whole of the mouth. A world-known specialist's experiments in the production of a dentifrice that should be entirely efficient resulted in the invention of "Pebeco," a scientific tooth-paste which has since earned high endorsement from medical men. All conditions in which harmful bacteria thrive are corrected, as also are all bad conditions of the mouth, so that "Pebeco" meets every requirement in the preservation and beautifying of the teeth and the maintenance of health in the mouth.

FILOMENA.

When the North Wind doth blow—

the air gets sharp and keen and does not spare the complexion. That is the season for safeguarding the face and hands, and every woman who values her complexion and skin should protect same from the evil effects of exposure by using

BEETHAM'S
La-rola

La-rola is an efficient protection against the effects of Frost, Cold Winds and Hard Water. By a regular application the roughest winter can be safely faced without any injurious effects to the skin, and by its use a perfect complexion can be obtained.

Obtainable in bottles, 1/- & 2/6 each, of all Chemists & Stores.

SPECIAL OFFER. Send us 3d. and we will forward you (in the United Kingdom) a box of samples of La-rola, Tooth Paste, Rose Bloom, etc., for you to try (Dept. I.L.N.).

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

"FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY."

PURE BREAKFAST

Fry's Cocoa

Makes one feel well "all over." The splendid warming-up effect of a steaming cup of FRY'S keeps "the shivers" away on the rawest, most trying day. It supplies a positive need in this climate. . . . . Drink more of it!

Manufacturers by Special Sealed Warrants of Appointment to H.M. The King, H.M. The Queen, H.M. Queen Alexandra, and to the People for nearly 200 years.

Let the Pianola Piano bring you happiness in 1914.

Do not merely hope for increased happiness in the year that is before you—ensure it by purchasing a Pianola Piano. There is no other investment you can make which will so surely bring pleasure to you and every member of your household, for by its means everyone can play the music they love. Day in, day out, through many a year, the influence of the world's sweetest music will brighten and cheer you through the dull routine of life.

The Pianola Piano is the genuine Pianola combined with the STEINWAY, WEBER, STECK, or STROUD Piano. You are invited to play at Æolian Hall, or to write for Illustrated Catalogue "H."

THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY, ÆOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, New Bond Street, LONDON, W.

NEW NOVELS.

"Balaoo." There are two homicidal members of the monkey tribe well known to students of fiction—Edgar Allan Poe's baboon, and Mr. Kipling's Bimi. M. Gaston Leroux introduces us to a third, and gives him the honour of a full-sized novel to himself, which shows, once again, that when M. Leroux sets out to be ingenious, he carries the business through. His fertile imagination has produced "Balaoo" (Hurst and Blackett)—Balaoo, to whom all other apes are as an Australian black to a Fellow of the Royal Society. Balaoo has been educated to wear clothes—sock on his hand-feet, trousers on his agile legs—and to speak the speech of the Race. He baffles the people of France, and, in his ingenuous simian way, commits some atrocious murders before his identity is established. Yet at heart he is only a monkey, poor Balaoo, imitative, capable of a dogged attachment to one of the superior beings, swept by gusts of monkey-rage that his great strength makes terrible to his enemies. He is sadly homesick for the Forest of Bandong, and he likes the French no better than they like him, though it must be admitted that they have serious reasons for antipathy. Out of this fantastic idea M. Leroux, who is cleverly translated by M. Teixeira de Mattos, has built up a thrilling romance. It is just the thing for a dull holiday afternoon.

"The Business of Life." A book illustrated by Mr. Charles Dana Gibson and written by Mr. R. W. Chambers has a sure passport to popularity. "The Business of Life" (Appletons) seems to us rather to presume on its position, and to allow itself an undue latitude. It is difficult to believe that the New York aristocracy is made up of vulgar men and foolish women, and, if it is, it is surely waste of time to write a long novel about them. Desboro and his girl behave like lunatics. The beautiful Jacqueline, having decided, after much splitting of hairs, to marry the man she loves, denies herself to him for reasons that ought not to have convinced a sensible woman for a moment, and the couple begin their married life with a locked door between them—for no better purpose, it would seem, than to bring about suggestive situations. Frankly, the novel leaves a bad taste in the mouth. Normal men and women do not behave as its semi-detached couples behave: they have less false sentiment and more common-sense. Mr. Chambers's low estimate of smart society has affected Mr. Gibson, whose house-parties have a curiously raffish air.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH PROGRESS IN MILITARY AVIATION: THE OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S OF THE SECOND SQUADRON, ROYAL FLYING CORPS, MONTROSE.

The names are, from left to right, (top row) Sergeants Kemper, Kessler, Mead, Borne, Mullins, Neathy, and Natchett; (second row) Sergeants Aspinal, Smith, Baxter, Jillings, Rombold, and Felsted; (third row) Sergeant-Major Fletcher, Lieut. Mackean, Capt. Tucker, Capt. Becke, Major Burke, C.O., Capt. Longcroft, Capt. MacDonnell, Lieut. Harvey, and Sergeant-Major Measures; (sitting on the ground) Lieutenants Dawes, Martyn, and Waldron. Capt. Longcroft, it will be recalled, did a memorable flight last year from Montrose to Portsmouth and Farnborough, and Capt. Becke from Montrose to Limerick, in each case in one day. [*Photograph by Topical.*]

OF THE TYPE TO BE USED BY SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON AT THE SOUTH POLE: M. RENÉ LE GRAIN ON HIS MOTOR-SLEIGH FITTED WITH AN AEROPLANE-PROPELLER.

On this motor-sleigh M. Le Grain crossed the Col du Lautaret, near Grenoble. Sir Ernest Shackleton is going to take two sleighs to the Antarctic, fitted with aeroplane engines and propellers, and one aeroplane with clipped wings that can "taxi" over the ice.—[*Photograph by Topical.*]

SHOWING, ON THE EXTREME LEFT, THE NEW BATTLE OF THE NATIONS MEMORIAL: A VIEW OF THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION OF BOOK-PRODUCTION AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS AT LEIPSIC.

Leipsic, the scene of many conflicts, is this year to have an exhibition of the peaceful arts of book-production and illustration. The Battle of the Nations Memorial commemorates the great struggle of October 16-19, 1813, when Napoleon was defeated by the combined Prussians, Russians, Austrians, and Swedes.

Photograph by Leipziger Presse-Büro.

Health, Strength & Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known German Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

Small and large tins at 1/3 and 2/3 respectively to be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE

IS A DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PLAYER'S NAVY CUT.

Player's Navy Cut de Luxe is the outcome of many years experience and is probably the best Pipe Tobacco yet offered to the Public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia, but from the selected leaves of those best growths.

PACKED ONLY IN 2-oz. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS at 1/2

AND 4-oz. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS — — AT 2/4 — —

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and are sold in two strengths—

MILD AND MEDIUM

MILD (Gold Leaf)
50 for 1/6
100 for 3/-

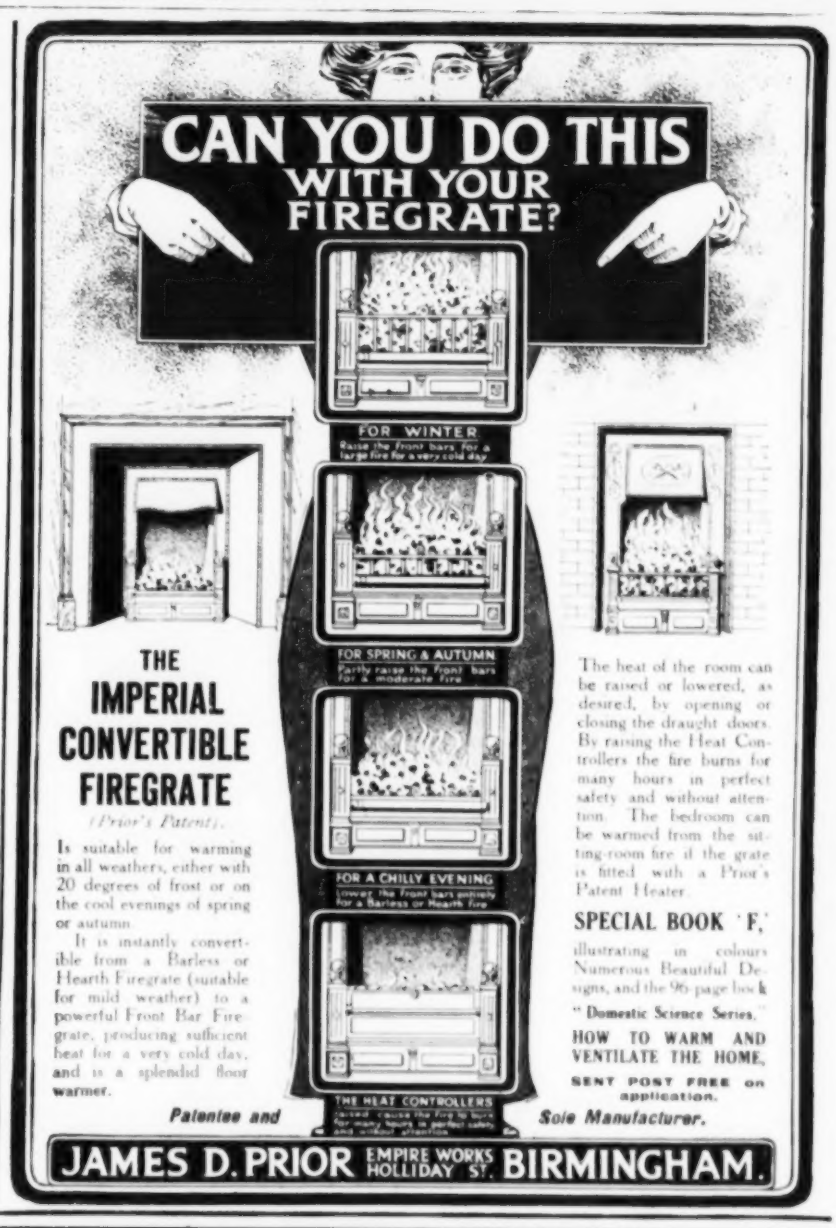
Smaller sizes of packing at proportionate prices.

MEDIUM
100 for 2/3
50 for 1/1½

In Packets and Tins from all Tobacconists and Stores.

P355

Issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.



I HAVE INSIDE KNOWLEDGE

ABOUT THE MERITS OF

BEECHAM'S PILLS

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. ROBERT HART, of Frognal, Monkton, Ayrshire, who died on Oct. 22, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £121,761. The testator gives £500 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £500 to the Salvation Army; one-tenth of his net estate, as valued for estate duty, less the two above charities, for such charitable purposes as the executors may direct; other legacies; and the residue in trust for his wife and children.

The will and codicils of MISS FRANCES JULIA WEDGWOOD, of 16, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, who died on Nov. 26, are proved, the value of the property being £63,887. Among other legacies are £500 each to the Charity Organisation Society and the Metropolitan Cattle Trough and Drinking Fountain Association; £2500 to the Anti-Vivisection Society; £2500 in trust for her sister Lady Katherine Farrer for life with remainder to the Anti-Vivisection Society; £1000, conditionally, to the Anti-Vivisection Hospital at Battersea; and an annuity of £600 to her friend Mary Ann Hughes for life, and on her decease, £1000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The ultimate residue goes to her cousin Cecil Wedgwood.

The will (dated July 31, 1913) of SIR ALFRED EAST, R.A., of 67, Belsize Park, South Hampstead, who died on Sept. 28, is proved by Dame Sarah Anne East, the widow, Sir Aston Webb, and Herbert A. Johnson, the value of the property being £14,416. The testator gives his bust by Sir George Frampton to the National Portrait Gallery; £200 and the contents of his house, except his pictures, bronzes, and porcelain collected in Japan, to his wife; £60 a year to his daughter Ethel Rutland Churchill; and one of his pictures each to Sir Aston Webb and H. A. Johnson. The executors are empowered to arrange exhibitions of his pictures or to destroy any unfinished ones, or those damaging his reputation as an artist. The residue goes to his wife for life, with remainder to his children, Alfred Tomlin East, Ethel Rutland Churchill, Gertrude Elizabeth Johnson, Anne Muriel Churchill, and Mildred Gwendoline Carnegie Brown.

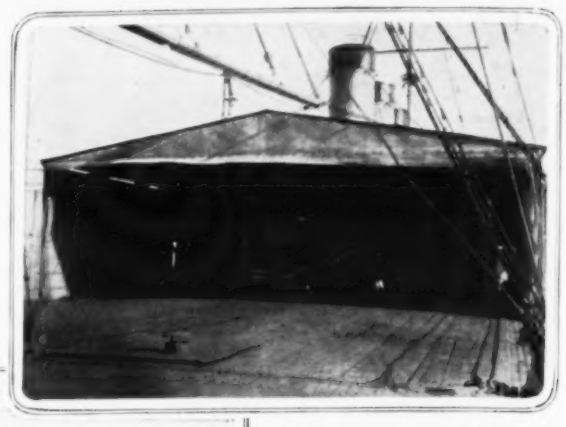
The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Thomas Cuvelje, 24, Duchess Street, Portland Place	£110,446
Miss Sarah Jane Heap, 12, Ashville Road, Birkenhead	£35,773
Mr. Samuel Harvey, 3, Linden Gardens, Harton, South Shields	£27,313

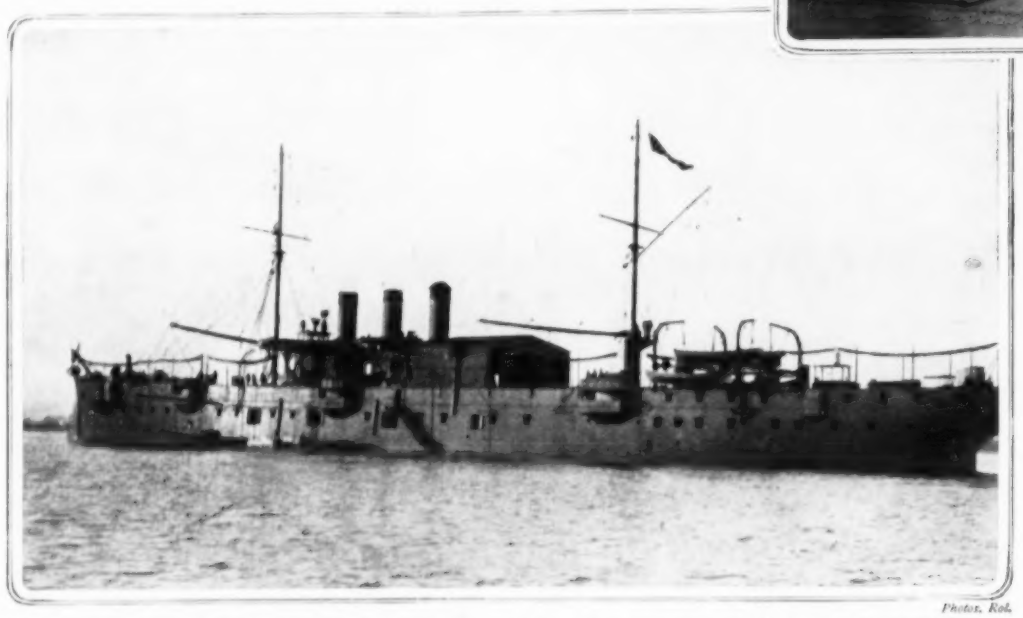
With the new edition for 1914 the "Post Office London Directory" (Kelly's Directories, Ltd.) attains its 115th year of publication. The work is, of course, so well known that it would be superfluous to describe it, and it is sufficient to say that it thoroughly maintains its high standard of utility. Many new names have been added to the official lists, and this year's edition has 41 pages more than last year's. The work can be had either with or without the County Suburbs section. Including that, it is sold either in one volume at 40s. or in two volumes at 43s. 6d.; without it, in one volume at 32s. There is a map for each of the two sections of the work. The County Suburbs Directory, with its map, can be obtained separately for 15s.

In the Report of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society it is stated that the New Life Business for 1913 is over £3,000,000 after deducting re-assurances. This exceeds the amount for last year by half a million, and is the largest new business transacted by the society in any single year. This is the sixth consecutive year in which a new record has been established by the Society, which celebrates its centenary within a few months.

In connection with the portrait of the late Captain G. V. Wildman-Lushington, who lost his life in an aeroplane accident (published in our issue of Dec. 6), it was stated that the photograph was by the Illustrations Bureau. In reality it was one taken by Mr. H. C. Messer, of Salisbury.



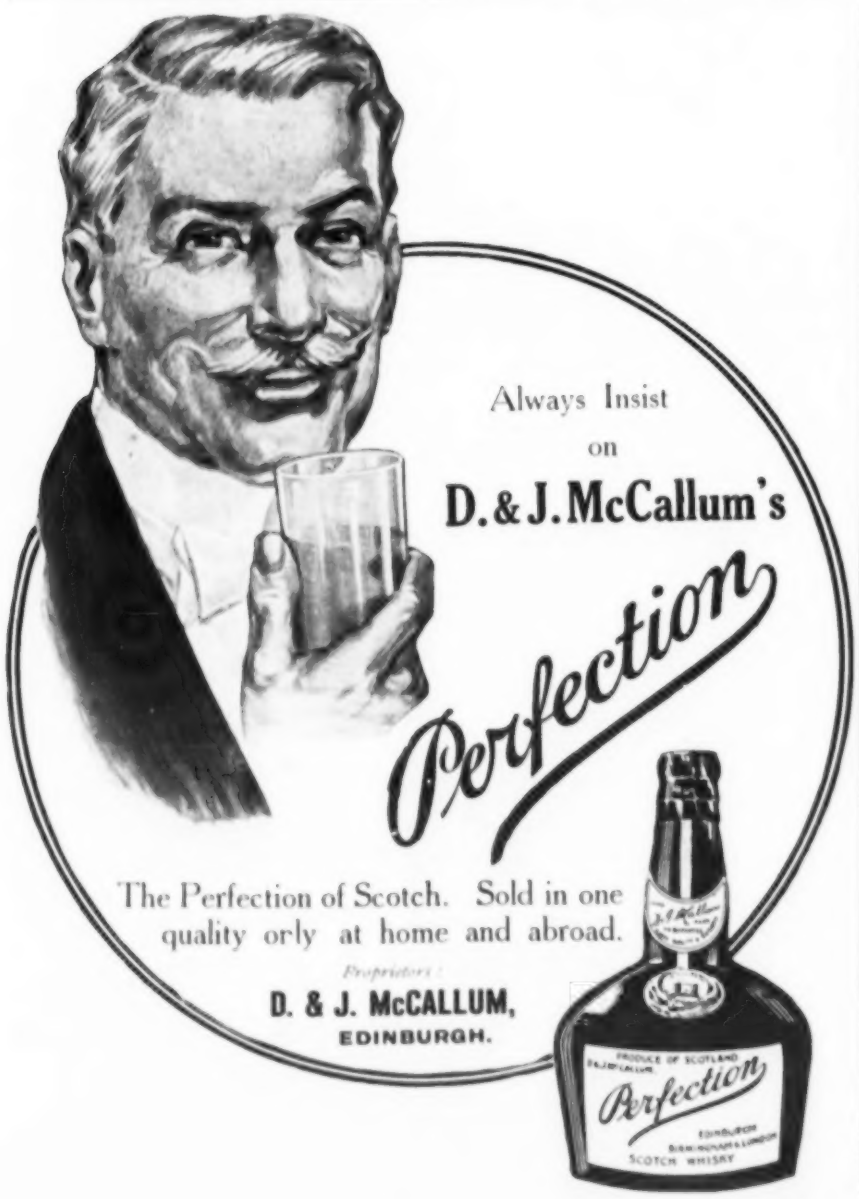
FOR HOUSING AEROPLANES ON BOARD A FRENCH CRUISER: THE INTERIOR OF THE HANGAR ON THE DECK OF THE "FOUDRE."



Photos. Rol.

AN AEROPLANE HANGAR ON BOARD A WAR-SHIP: THE FRENCH CRUISER "FOUDRE" AT ST. RAPHAEL.

The French cruiser "Foudre" has been specially equipped for the purpose of hydroplane trials in progress at St. Raphael, near Toulon. A hangar has been constructed on deck which is capable of housing two machines. One of them is a Voisin, piloted by Naval Lieutenant Janvier, and the other a Nieuport, piloted by Naval Lieutenant Destrain.



Smith's No. I Smoking Mixture

Why Scotland is famous for smoking mixtures is difficult to say: the fact remains that many of the most celebrated brands come from beyond the Tweed.

Smith's No. 1 Mixture, blended by the manufacturers of Smith's Glasgow Mixture upholds the National tradition of superfine quality and is mainly desirable because of its unusual richness of flavour.

Sweet Golden Virginia, in cool harmony with the richness of Latakia and other fine tobaccos, creates a bland, ripe and wholly satisfying mixture of the rarest.

2oz. Lead Pkts. 1/3
4oz. Oval Tins 2/6
4oz. Airtight 2/6
8oz. Oval Tins 5/-

If your tobacconist does not stock it ask him to procure it for you.

SMOKERS FROM SCOTTISH FICTION.—CAPTAIN DALGETTY.

Don't Wear a Truss!

AFTER 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AN APPLIANCE HAS BEEN INVENTED FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, THAT CURES RUPTURE.

Sent on Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and we will send you free our illustrated book on Rupture and its Cure, showing the Appliance, giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and are extremely grateful. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, we use no salves, no harness, no lies.

From a photograph of Mr. C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and whose experience has since benefited thousands. If ruptured write to-day.

We make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded, and we have put our price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it. We send it on trial to prove what we say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen our illustrated book and read it, you will be as enthusiastic as the thousands of patients whose letters are on file in our office. Fill in the Free Coupon below and post to-day.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON.

Brooks Appliance Co., 746, Bank Bldgs., Kingsway, London, W.C.

Please send me by post in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Please write plainly.

GOUT

In the battle with GOUT and GOUTY RHEUMATISM, no other known medicine comes near the splendid success attained by

Dr. Laville's Liquor

(PERFECTLY HARMLESS)

The special virtues of **THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC** for the Cure of **GOUT** and **RHEUMATISM**, with a **CURATIVE** Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.

ONE BOTTLE, price 9s. provides 3 Months' treatment.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE DEPOT: **F. H. MERTENS**
64, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E. C.

Descriptive Pamphlet comprising Testimonials and recent convincing tributes from notable medical men post free on application. 1107

RHEUMATISM

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief.

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or ordinary Cough—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

A FREE SAMPLE and detailed Testimonials free by post. Sold in Tins, 4s. 3d.

British Depot—48, HOLBORN VIADUCT, London. Also of the following LONDON wholesale houses—Newbery & Sons; Barclay & Sons; Butler & Crape; Grange & Sons; John Thomson; W. Edwards & Sons; Liverpool, and all May, Roberts & Co. Wholesale Houses.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

LLOYD'S EUXESIS

IN TUBES, 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

THE ORIGINAL

FOR EASY SHAVING.

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK—

R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors, bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and goodwill from the Executors of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory.

From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c.

Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

PARK HOTEL

WIEDEN

(R. WIENINGER, JUN.),

VIENNA, IV.

WIEDENER GÜRTEL 14

(Opposite the Südbahnhof and Staatsbahnhof Stations.)

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,

With every modern comfort. 75 rooms, with Bathrooms, Restaurant, Dining-Room, Coffee-Room, Reading-Room. Frequented by the best English and American Visitors.

MODERATE TERMS.

English and French Spoken.

FROM INFANCY TO AGE THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK

IS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK IN POWDER FORM.

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Horlick's Malted Milk is a delicious addition to all Menus, and is also the most valuable supplementary diet for all purposes.

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK LUNCH TABLETS, a delicious food confection to be dissolved in the mouth as required. The Original tablets of Horlick's in powder form.

Of all Chemists and Stores in Sterilised Glass Bottles at **1s. 2s. 6d.** and **11/-**. *Liberal sample for trial free by post on request.*

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Get rid of Constipation—stop moping around, and get some vim, vigor and vitality into you.

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quickly act on liver, stomach and bowels and chase away despondency and lassitude. Millions use them. You ought to.

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The Unrivalled Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

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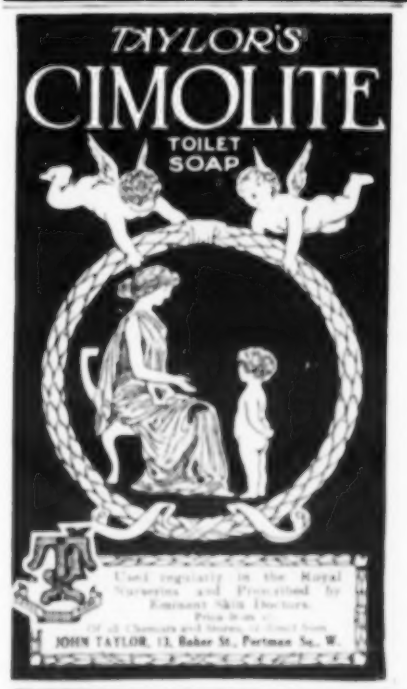

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Of all Chemists and Stores, or Direct from

JOHN TAYLOR, 13, Baker St., Portman Sq., W.

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the extraordinary success of which is undoubtedly due to their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability, and Moderate Prices

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Manchester Show and After. Interesting as it was, it cannot be said that the Manchester Motor Show has added anything to our knowledge of motor car development, or has shown us anything that was not equally available to the public eye at Olympia more than two months ago. It must always be that such exhibitions as the one closing to-day will be strictly local in their interest, and, that being so, I foresee that before very long such things will be even more narrow than they are to-day. That is to say, the great manufacturing firms will take the line that, if a particular city or centre desires a show of its own, then it will have to be organised and supported locally. It is a matter of history how Manchester fought for its exhibition, and how it succeeded in convincing the headquarters of the industry that it was entitled to be considered. But I can discern another strong movement in the making towards a single motor exhibition in the year. Apropos this subject of motor shows, I have before me a letter from one of the most prominent firms in the trade, in which the conclusions are well summed-up as follows:—

From personal observation and attendance at last year's Manchester Motor Exhibition, and previous provincial shows, we have been forced to come to the conclusion that such shows in England are no longer necessary in view of the importance and widespread interest aroused by the International Motor Exhibition at Olympia.

Owing to the facilities and excursions arranged by the leading railway companies in connection with the Olympia Exhibition in London, the majority of existing motorists and potential motor-buyers make a point of visiting the exhibition. Hence the holding of a Show in a city which is situated only some three and a half hours' distance from London is, to our mind, a redundancy and a waste of time. It cannot be held to be a National Show in any way, and as a local Show it is open to question whether the traders in the Manchester district and the North of England generally benefit in any way by its being held. Such Exhibitions merely add to the manufacturers' selling expenses, and *inevitably* must result in increased cost to the buying public, who will have to pay for the selling expenses incurred by the manufacturers, such expenses being reckoned on to the cost of production of the chassis.

Of course, the whole question is more a trade than a public one, but the point about the increased cost of the car consequent upon a multiplicity of exhibitions is a good one, and one that should be kept in sight when the great discussion of "Shows or no Shows" comes along, as it will before long.

Photo. Hawkins.

FOR WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA: A MOTOR-AMBULANCE FOR THE PRETORIA FIRE BRIGADE.

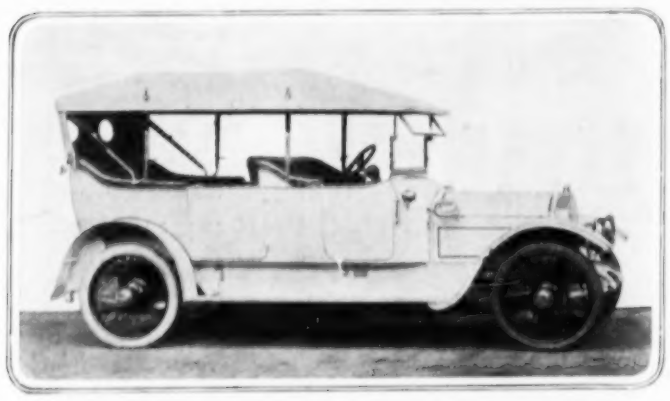
This is the second motor-ambulance shipped by Messrs. Carter, of 2-6, New Cavendish Street, W., to the Fire Department of Pretoria.

ON THE HIGHEST ROAD IN THE PYRENEES: A 30-36-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER SIDDELEY-DEASY ON THE COL DE FRAY-MIGUEL.

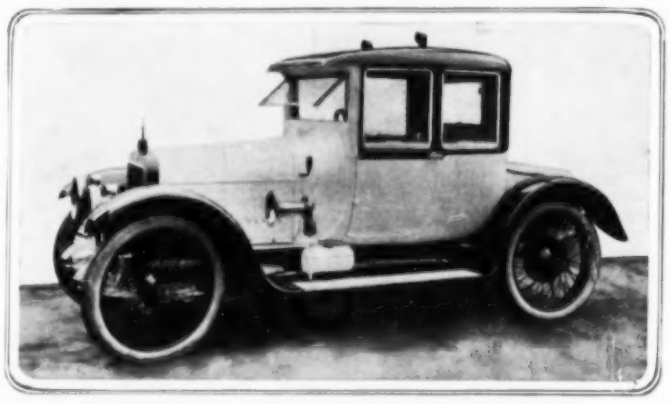
Very few cars have been over the Col de Fray-Miguel, which is the highest road in the Pyrenees, at an altitude of 8022 feet.

The Traffic of the Metropolis. The Report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade is invariably a most interesting compilation of facts and suggestions, and the one issued to Parliament as a Blue Book last week is in many respects the most interesting of an interesting series. For one thing, it presents some really stupendous figures relating to the travelling habits of the Londoner, and as to the manner in which those habits are growing with the years. For example, the Report shows us that the number of journeys annually taken by the Londoner has nearly doubled within the last ten years. Whereas in 1903 every citizen of the Metropolis

(Continued overleaf.)



A HANDSOME CAR OF HIGH REPUTATION: A 16-20-H.P. WOLSELEY TORPEDO-PHAETON.



DESIGNED BY ITS OWNER: A 15·9-H.P. TWO-SEATER HISPANO-SUIZA COUPÉ.

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"No other mixture makes so eloquent an appeal to trained palate and delicate nostril; the flavour will remind you of a choice Madeira.

"You'll find 'Three Nuns' cool, too, and never, never tire of it!"

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

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MEDIUM. 3d. for 10.

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what unremitting progress signifies:

Recommendation!

Just that happy combination of quality and construction, under highest scientific workmanship, which it took years of laborious study and experiment to discover, results in

Consistent Highest Mileage

and continued satisfaction to Motorists. These are the prime factors which cause the popularity of

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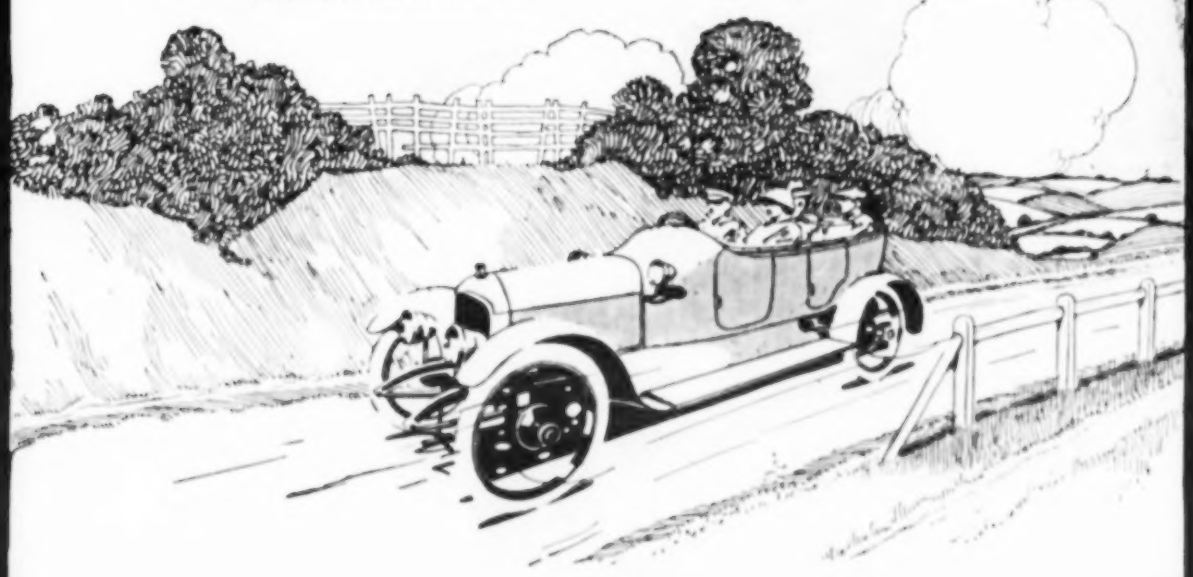


(Continued.)

took an average of 144·9 journeys by public conveyance, in 1912 that average had risen to no fewer than 243·9 such journeys. For this the growth of motor traction is almost entirely responsible. The facilities for rapid and cheap locomotion afforded by the motor-omnibus on the one hand and the taxicab on the other have entirely revolutionised all our travelling habits. Of course, the tube railways have doubtless had something to say in developing the travelling habit, but it is an eloquent fact disclosed by the Report to which I am referring that no less than 64 per cent. of the recorded travelling is done by road, and only 36 per cent. by railway. Some idea of the magnitude of the business of carrying the Londoner by road is to be gained from the fact that during 1912 electric-trams and motor-omnibuses carried no fewer than

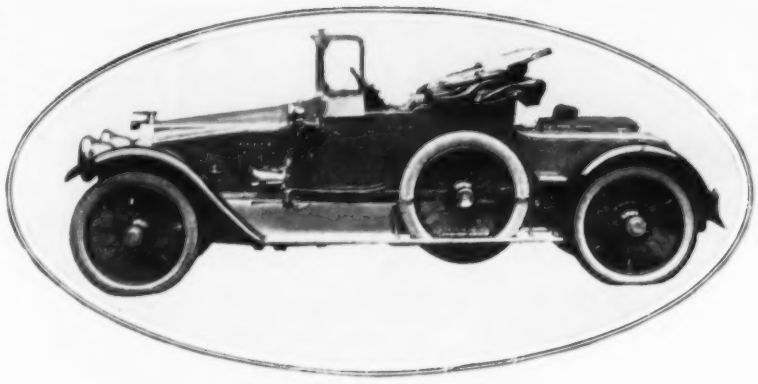
AN ALL-BRITISH STANDARD LIGHT CAR: A 9·5-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER "RANELAGH" COUPÉ.

1,349,199,979 passengers. From the point of view of the motorist, the statistics relating to street accidents in which the motor vehicle is concerned are worthy of close attention. It is not necessary for me to quote all the figures relating to this question, but it must be said initially that the number of such accidents has about doubled in ten years, and now makes a most formidable indictment against modern traffic conditions, until we come to examine the facts in the light of cold reason. The Report expresses anxiety with regard to the growth in the number of accidents, taking at the same time the sensible view that, while a certain number of accidents must always occur, there must be a reduction when drivers and pedestrians alike have become educated to the change in the conditions of traffic. The sittings of the Select Committee on Motor Traffic are so recent that I need not refer back to its work, save to say that its report is discussed by the Blue Book under notice, which generally seems to approve of the conclusions reached by the Committee.

Accidents in Relation to Motor Mileage.

Let me say at once that I am as keen as anyone else on seeing a reduction in the number of street accidents. But in discussing the matter I think it is necessary to preserve an open mind, and to take into consideration all the facts of the case, and not only a part, as has been done by all the Royal Commissions and Committees on traffic which have hitherto had anything to do with it. Now the increase in the number of street accidents led to the appointment of the Select Committee to which I have already referred. That Committee sat for weeks and took a mass of evidence, out of which the only thing that did not emerge was that, in relation to mileage run, there has really been no proportionate increase in the number of accidents. That is to say, taking the figures of the Traffic Report relating to accidents, these show that while they have doubled in ten years, the travelling done by road has also doubled. Therefore, the proportion of accidents to mileage has remained constant. Now, further than this, the enormously increased amount of traffic implied by this means a corresponding increase in congestion, which it is only fair to assume might be even more prolific of accident than it is. Moreover, when we find that the number of accidents caused by horse-drawn vehicles remains constant in spite of the enormous reduction in the number of such vehicles using the streets, it becomes obvious that the motor-car is by far the safest form of road vehicle. Taking all the facts into account, we must conclude that, if the traffic had increased in the same ratio through the medium of the horse-drawn vehicle, our streets would have become veritable shambles.

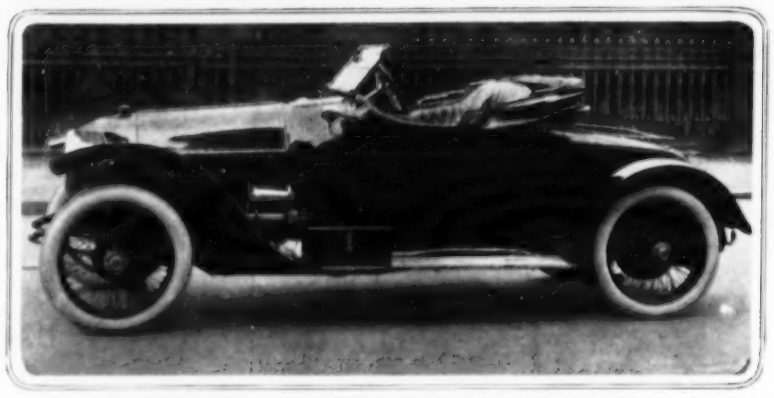
W. WHITTALL.



A 25-H.P. TWO-SEATER VAUXHALL.

The car is sumptuously furnished and fully equipped. The coachwork is by Messrs. Mann, Egerton and Co., Ltd., of Norwich and London.

Poster artists should note that the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd., of Maxwell House, Arundel Street, W.C., offers a prize of 100 guineas to the person submitting a sketch for a poster which the Committee of Management select as suitable for advertising the next Olympia Motor Exhibition.



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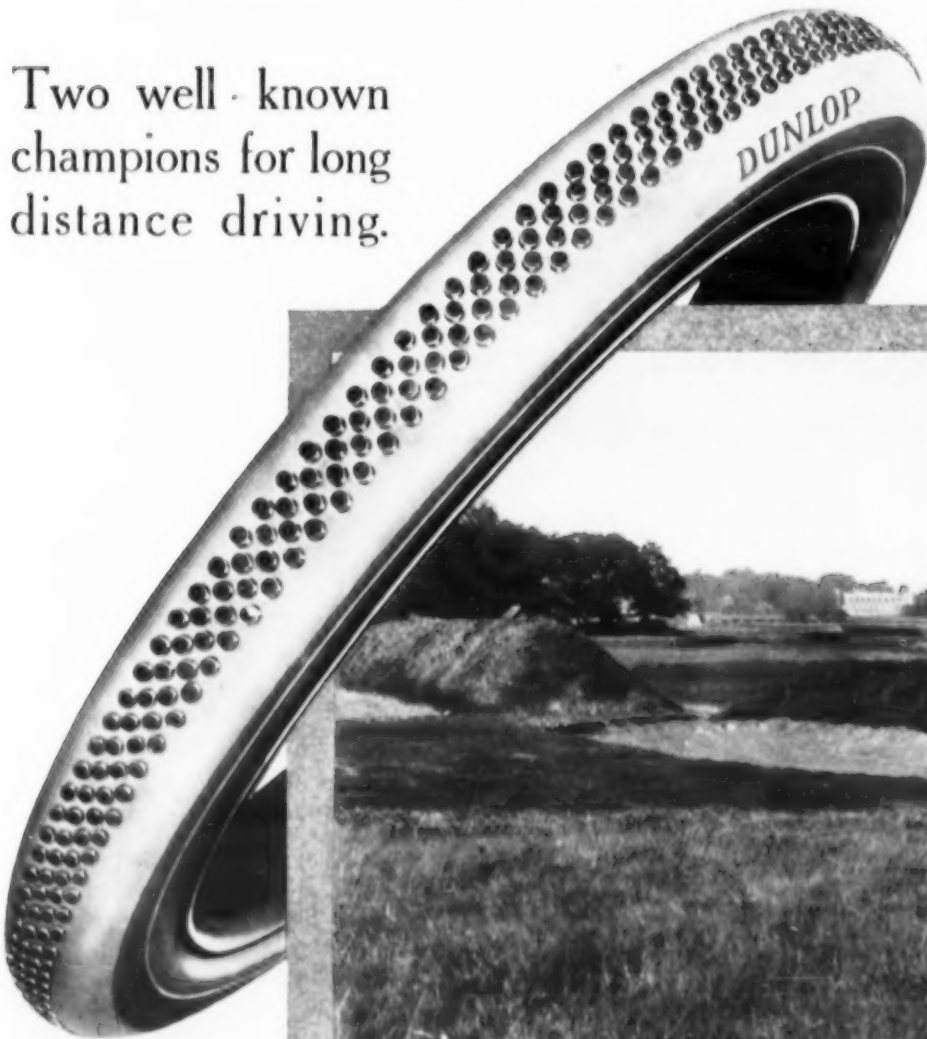
Two well-known champions for long distance driving.



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THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY.

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SOAP FOR THE TOILET

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The popular Unscented Tablet—the ideal soap for EVERY-DAY use. Absolutely pure and of the highest possible quality. Retail Price **6d.** per Tablet.

The same soap, in *larger* Tablets, beautifully scented. Retail Price **1/- & 1/6** per Tablet.

A Large Tablet fully scented with OTTO OF ROSES. Retail Price **2/6** Per Tablet.

Pears' Soap

represents the highest achievement in soap-making, and being ALL soap—*not soap mixed with water*—is remarkably economical and

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The most robust feel the penetrating, chilling effects of cold, damp, raw air. Husky, rough voice and tickling of the throat may be prevented by the use of the "Allenburys" Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles, which are palatable, efficient and harmless. Prepared from the purest glycerine and fresh fruit juice, their delicacy and elegance recommend them to all.

Of all Chemists, in 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb. tins, at 6d., 1/-, 1/7 and 3/- each.

Note the trade marks "Allenburys" and a plough, which appear on each box.

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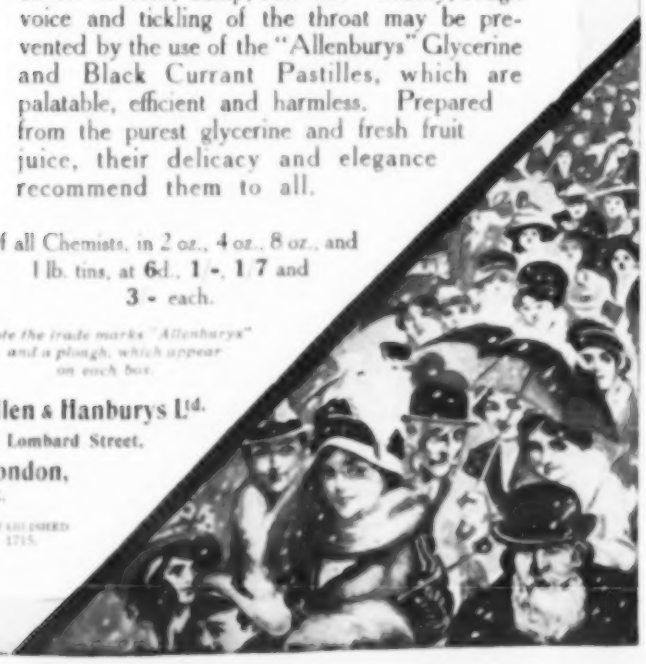

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THE GLASS FOR - ALL TRAVELLERS. - THE SPORTSMAN. - THE THEATRE.

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Complete in Soft Leather Purse Case. Postage and Packing Free. Hard Leather Sling Case, 5/- extra.

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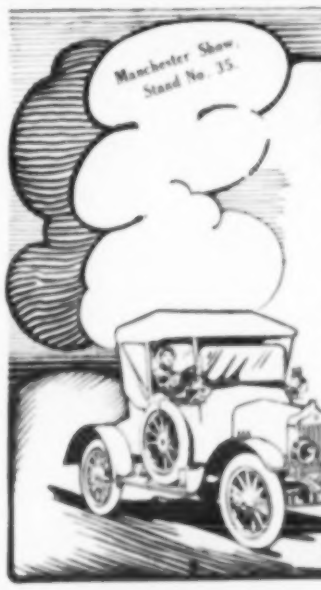

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THERE is nothing small about the Standard Light Car except the price and its running costs.

It contains ample room for two, and a third seat can be provided if required. The measure of convenience and comfort is that of a full-sized touring car. The 4-cyl. engine (9.5 h.p.) provides plenty of power and pace. Yet the entire cost of running and maintenance is extremely low—less than twopence per mile, including tyres, petrol, grease, insurance, repairs, etc. Tax £3 3s.

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COMPLETE £195

GENERAL NOTES.

DURING the social season in Rome—one of the smartest on the Continent while it lasts—there have been brilliant Court functions, and many enjoyable dinners and dances. Specially noteworthy were the New Year dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. George Wurts to the American Ambassador, Mr. T. Nelson Page, Princess Solofra Orsini's dance, and the reception by Mrs. C. C. Morgan, the wife of the British Consul. The festivities at the Grand Hotel, which is a great centre for Anglo-Saxon visitors, also attracted many English people. There are many hunting people, too, in Rome, and the fast runs across the open Campagna provide very exhilarating sport. The golf links at Acqua Santa are in first-rate order.

Passengers on the Great Western Railway are now able to insure their baggage with the Travellers' Baggage Insurance Association. This insurance is effected by the purchase of an insurance ticket, obtainable at the booking offices at the principal Great Western stations. The luggage may be insured for amounts of £20, £40, £60, or £100, and for periods of fifteen, thirty, or sixty days. Thus for 1s. a passenger can purchase an insurance ticket which insures his baggage for fifteen days for £20, covering, with certain restrictions, all risk of accident by sea or land travel, also whilst staying at hotels and under all situations whilst travelling or staying anywhere in Great Britain and Ireland. No declaration whatever is required on the issue of these insurance tickets.

We have received from the Great Central Railway Company a copy of the Immingham Tide-Table for 1914. This neat booklet, in pocket size, gives the high-water and low-water tides at Immingham for each day of the year, in addition to useful facts and figures, charges, steam-ship services, etc., respecting the ports of Immingham and Grimsby. Copies of the tide-table can be obtained free on application to the Great Central Publicity Office, 216, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

By their 10.0 a.m. service from Victoria on Wednesday, Feb. 18, the Brighton Company are running a remarkably cheap excursion to Nice. Passengers go on from Paris the same day by special train at 10.25 p.m., arriving at Nice at 6.10 p.m. next day, and the return journey may be made at any time from Feb. 25 to March 5, inclusive. The fares are—1st class to Paris and 2nd class beyond, £5 15s. 10d.; 2nd class throughout, £5 6s. 8d.; or 2nd class to Paris and 3rd class beyond, £4 2s. 8d.

In the new 1913-14 edition of "Penrose's Pictorial Annual" (Percy Lund, Humphries and Co.), otherwise known as the Process Year-Book, there is the usual wealth of illustrations by every variety of method, including much fine colour and photogravure work, and representing, in fact, all that is best and newest in the art of process reproduction. In the review of the past year we notice a complimentary reference to the photogravure supplements of this paper. There are numerous technical articles in the volume, which, with the plates, render it one of absorbing interest to anyone connected with printing and publishing. At the same time, the non-technical reader will find it a fascinating picture-book.

Now that we are in 1914 a diary is an essential possession. Those made by the old-established firm of Messrs. T. J. and J. Smith, of 26, Charterhouse Square, E.C., are very attractive and serviceable. There are over 300 varieties, which amply meet all the requirements for which a diary is used, whether for commercial, social, or personal purposes. Among them are the new "Half-Hourly" Appointment Diary and the Housekeeper's Account Book. The £1000 insurance coupon contains benefits particularly applicable to motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians.

A POPULAR CENTRE FOR WINTER SPORT IN TYROL: INNSBRUCK—THE INN PROMENADE.

In and around Innsbruck there are excellent facilities for skating, tobogganing and ski-ing. In winter the Austrian State Railways issue cheap excursions to the various centres of winter sport in Tyrol. The climate of Innsbruck is both sunny and bracing. Socially it is a very gay little city, and staying there is comparatively inexpensive. The International Winter Sports Week in Tyrol this year will be held from January 25 to February 3.

IN A PICTURESQUE TOWN OF NORTHERN SPAIN: THE OLD CHURCH AT IRUN, NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN.

Irun, reached from France by the Paris-Orleans Railway, is picturesquely situated on the river Bidassoa, some eight miles from San Sebastian. It contains the most important custom-house of Spain, and is a garrison town. In the church of Nuestra Senora del Juncal is the tomb of Admiral Pedro di Zubiaur.

Photo. Lang.

DANCING THE NEW YEAR IN AT A CENTRE OF WINTER SPORT: GUESTS AT A FANCY-DRESS BALL AT MALOJA.

Our photograph shows a group of guests at a fancy-dress ball held on New Year's Eve at the Maloja Palace Hotel, Maloja, a favourite centre for winter sport in the Engadine. Prizes were given for the best costumes, and a feature of the evening was a procession of animal and other figures that entered the ball-room at midnight.

CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

MENTONE.—REGINA PALACE & BALMORAL. First-class, sea front. English patronage.

NICE-CIMIEZ.—HERMITAGE. Best appointed Hotel on the Riviera. Unique situation.

NICE. LANGHAM HOTEL. Under same Management.

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ALSO FOR THE NURSERY AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN
HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS
AT ALL PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish
The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
CONTAIN NO OPIUM.
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza; Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption; Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh.
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LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR JANUARY.

THE PRINCELY HOUSE OF WIED IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA: QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA (NÉE PRINCESS OF WIED) WITH PRINCESS WILLIAM OF WIED (WHO IS THE CONSORT OF THE NEW RULER OF ALBANIA) AND HER DAUGHTER, MARIE ELEANORA.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, better known by her pseudonym of Carmen Sylva, is an aunt to Prince William of Wied, who has been chosen by the Powers to occupy the new throne of Albania. Thus, the princely House of Wied is to have a great influence in the Balkan Peninsula. The new ruler's consort was a Princess of Schönburg-Waldenbourg, and is twenty-eight years of age. They have two children, the elder of whom, Marie Eleanora, is seen in the group above.

THE WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

BY ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

IT is but a bare two hundred and fifty years since the first pretty actress ousted the boy from playing feminine parts on the stage, and now we have theatres run, financed, and managed by women. As a matter of fact, it was the roysterers of the Restoration who turned the playhouse into a place of ill-repute; possibly the modern Englishwoman will bring it back to the high place in our national life which it should occupy. Two clever ladies, Miss Netta Syrett and Mrs. Percy Dearmer, who have both won their spurs as dramatists, have wisely begun with children's plays at the Court Theatre, in which Man—at any rate in Mrs. Dearmer's piece, "The Cockyolly Bird"—is only seen in the repulsive personage of a Cannibal King or as a somewhat intimidating Polar Bear. Even the orchestra was composed of feminine musicians, led by a spirited lady in black silk, though there were to be seen a couple of youths with trombones or what-not lurking in a corner. Mrs. Percy Dearmer, who has a real instinct for the stage, has made a genuine success with her charming play, which is mostly enacted by children.

Lady St. Davids, who founded the Women's Institute and has organised sick-nursing in many counties in Wales, is starting two new societies. The most important, to many clear-thinking people, is the "Suffrage Service League"—absolutely non-militant, though it has a flavour of the martial spirit, inasmuch as it proposes to form Trained Bands of Women to study the civic duties of our sex; to work at elections for the Wise Candidate who pledges himself to support the inevitable Franchise; and to persuade the present electors to vote only for such candidates. The Trained Bands are to consist of eleven members and a captain, and they may work in diverse ways according to their idiosyncrasies. The old-fashioned and retiring may nurse the sick poor, or even address envelopes, while the advanced members may act as stewards at meetings, and speak on public platforms. Lady St. Davids' second venture is called the "Re-Union of East and West End Workers," and has already begun operations at Bow. Members of the Stepney Council, of the Church Army, Jewish Board of Guardians, Salvation Army, nurses, and teachers are all being invited to join in what is likely to prove a highly representative society, untrammelled by denominationalism or other fads.

Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, who easily stands at the top of her craft as a painter of horses and ponies, makes her bow at the Leicester Galleries as President of the first Society of Animal-Painters. We have societies whose speciality is the limning of pretty women, Mayors, babies, Masters of Fox-Hounds, and Heads of Colleges: it was high time that animals—now held in such universal esteem in England—should have their official painters. Miss Kemp-Welch exhibits no large canvas at this interesting show, but she has a spirited picture called "Sunshine and Shadow, Hyde Park," in which girls on white horses are galloping in the Row, and—thanks to the foreign military attaché—there is a glimpse of an elegant uniform. More typical of her sympathy with beasts and her profound observation of horses in all their moods is "The Hour of Rest," in which the amazing patience—one might almost say the sense of duty—of the horse at the plough is so finely rendered. There is not a trace of sentimentality about this woman-artist's work, and in a company composed entirely of men, including the veteran Academician, Briton Rivière, her work stands out as at once virile and technically without flaw.

The Women's Convoy Corps to the Balkans, organised and led by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart—a kind of feminine Kitchener with a strong sense of humour—has proved once and for all, as indeed did Florence Nightingale in the 'fifties, that women's work cannot be dispensed with in war-time. In the Crimea, of course, there were no women surgeons or doctors; but much water has flowed under London Bridge since then, and great must have been the astonishment of the wounded Bulgarians and Turks at Kirk Kilisse when English surgeons in petticoats appeared in the operating-theatre with their knives and lancets. Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, unlike some English correspondents who fought on the Greek side, gives the Bulgarians the highest character for chivalry, courtesy, and gratitude. In India, where, owing to zenana restrictions, feminine doctors are urgently required, a "Women's Medical Service" begins with the New Year. One is glad to see the list contains the names of no fewer than six Indian ladies.

In exploration and climbing, Mrs. Bullock Workman's famous ascents with her husband in the Himalayas have beaten the record among feminine travellers, and she is now preparing a map—the first complete one—of the Siachen, or Rose Glacier. In science, Dr. Marie Stopes, of the University of Manchester, has added to her many distinctions that of being appointed Professor of Palæobotany at University College, London.

In music, the prowess of a French girl of nineteen, Mlle. Lili Boulanger, in carrying off the Grand Prix de Rome from all the male competitors, is of much portent, for we have always been assured that women were incapable of any excellence in the arts of music and painting. Moreover, ladies—discreetly effacing themselves in black velvet—now figure in the Symphony Orchestras at the Queen's Hall; and one such musical swallow, at least, has been seen at the Opera. Mme. Liza Lehmann has made her songs world-famous, and she will make good use of her own training in her new post of Professor of Singing at the Guildhall School of Music.

Miss Trehawke Davies has added another feather to her aviator's bonnet by looping the loop with M. Gustav Hamel at Hendon, she being the first passenger to perform this extraordinary feat in England. It was not a prearranged affair. The this intrepid young person was flying upside-down in her motor-hat and a long fur cloak. Such is the Modern Woman.

MISS TREHAWKE DAVIES: THE FIRST PASSENGER TO LOOP THE LOOP IN ENGLAND.
The well-known aviator, Miss Trehawke Davies, has the added distinction now of being the first woman in the world and the first passenger in England to fly upside down.—[*Photograph by Illus. Bureau.*]

LADY ST. DAVIDS: ORGANISER OF THE NEW "SUFFRAGE SERVICE LEAGUE."
Lady St. Davids, founder of the Women's Institute and organiser of sick-nursing in Wales, is starting two new societies. One, of a non-Militant-Suffrage character, is named the Suffrage Service League. The other is the Re-Union of East and West End Workers.
Photograph by Lizzie Caswall Smith.

MISS NETTA SYRETT: PRODUCER OF A TRIPLE BILL AT THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE.
Miss Netta Syrett, who joined Mrs. Percy Dearmer in the scheme of The Children's Theatre, produced a triple bill—"The Fairy Doll," "The Strange Boy," and "The Enchanted Garden"—at the Court Theatre. The proceeds of this enterprise are to be devoted to the establishment of a "Children's Theatre Cot" at the Charing Cross Hospital.
Photograph by Kate Pragnell.

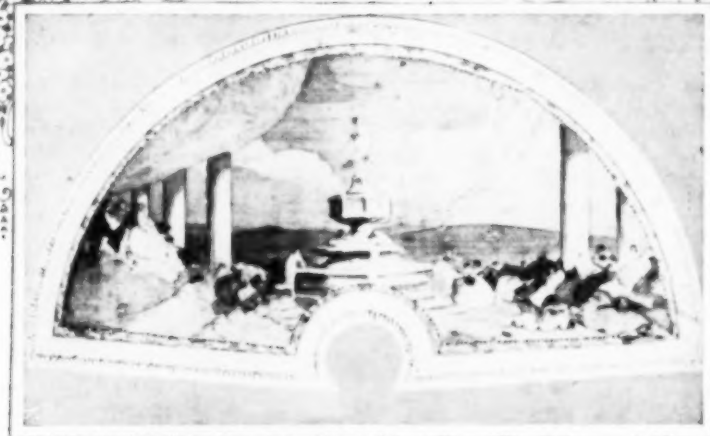
MRS. PERCY DEARMER: MANAGER, WITH MISS NETTA SYRETT, OF THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE.
Mrs. Percy Dearmer has written a play entitled "The Cockyolly Bird," which is now running at the Court Theatre. The scheme of The Children's Theatre was for the production of simple plays to be acted by children for children.
Photograph by Kate Pragnell.

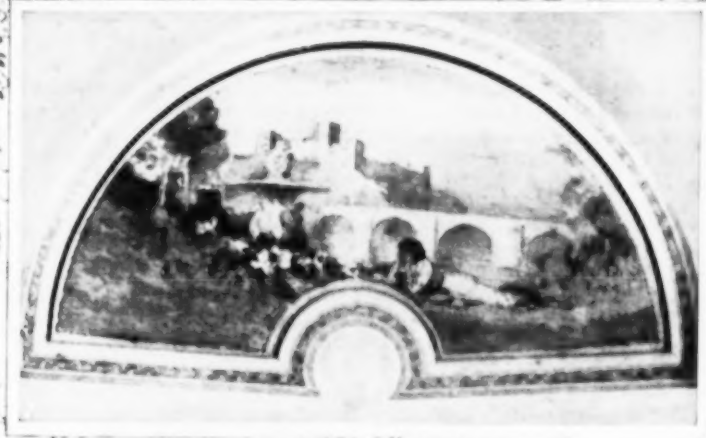
MISS LUCY KEMP-WELCH: PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST SOCIETY OF ANIMAL-PAINTERS.
The first Society of Animal-Painters, of which Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, the well-known painter of horses and ponies, is the President, is holding an Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries.—[*Photograph by Raymond Haines.*]

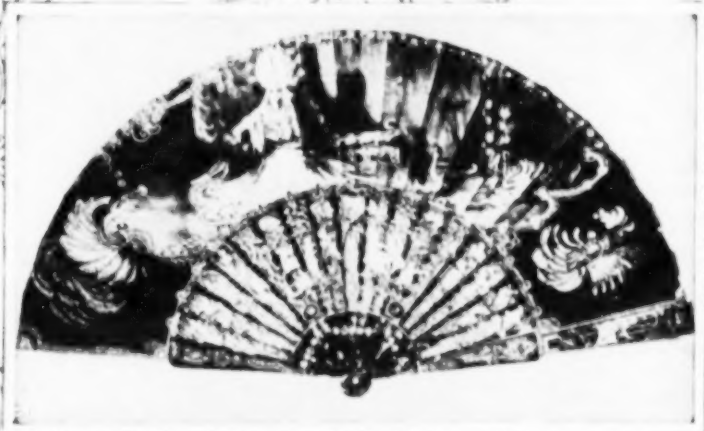
MISS LILI BOULANGER: THE NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD WINNER OF THE GRAND PRIX DE ROME FOR MUSIC.
Last year, for the first time on record, a woman was awarded the Grand Prix de Rome—the highest musical prize in France. Miss Lili Boulanger's father was a professor of singing at the Conservatoire.—[*Photograph by Henri Manuel.*]

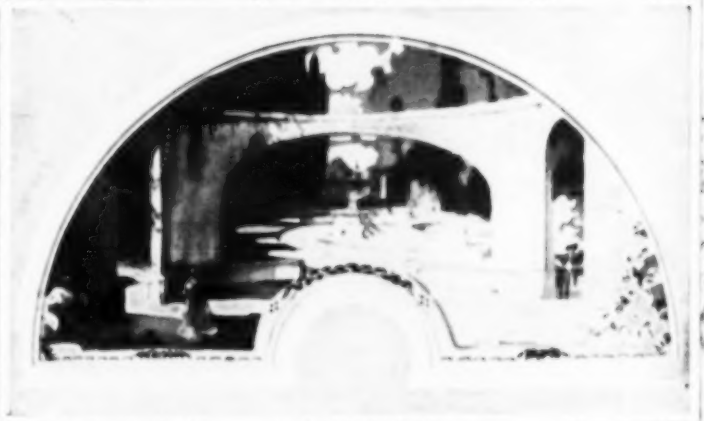
SUCCESSORS TO THE GREAT CHARLES CONDER: MODERN FAN-PAINTING.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE EXHIBITION OF MODERN FAN-PAINTERS AT THE RYDER GALLERIES.









1. "THE MARKET PLACE."—BY H. BELLINGHAM SMITH.
2. "CASTLES IN SPAIN."—BY H. BELLINGHAM SMITH.
3. "A SPRING SONG."—BY C. L. ALLPORT.
4. "CLEOPATRA."—BY GEORGE SHERINGHAM.
5. "ST. CECILIA."—BY ALASTAIR (the Property of Mrs. John Lane).
6. "THE WHITE GARDEN."—BY GEORGE SHERINGHAM.
7. "THE BABY."—BY CHARLES SHANNON, A.R.A.
8. "A SEA FANTASY."—BY G. WOOLLESCROFT RHEAD, THE WELL-KNOWN HISTORIAN OF THE FAN.

Entirely different in style from the beautiful French fan-paintings of the eighteenth century, the works of the artists in silk of the present day, admirably exemplified at the exhibition at the Ryder Galleries, are in their way every bit as delicate and beautiful as those of their predecessors across the Channel. The success of the recent Conder Exhibition, and the publication of the admirable Life of Charles Conder containing reproductions of his works, give a special interest to the accomplishments of his successors now collected at the Ryder Galleries. While the reproductions in black-and-white render little justice to the soft colourings which painting on silk makes possible, the idyllic themes and beauty of the fan-designs shown on this page can hardly fail to be appreciated.

By Natural-Colour Photography from Life: Well-Kno

From Untouched Instantaneous Photographs Specially Taken for "The Illustrated London

1. MRS. DAVID BEATTY AS A FIGURE IN AN ETRUSCAN FRIEZE. 2. MRS. RAYMOND ASQUITH AS A FIGURE IN AN ETRUSCAN FRIEZE. 3. THE HON. MRS. EDWARD STONOR AS MME. VIGÉE L

6. MRS. JOHN LAVERY AS THE FLORA OF BOTTICELLI'S "LA PRIMAVERA." 7. LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AS THE EMPRESS THEODORA, BASED UPON THE FAMOUS MOSAIC AT RAVE

These reproductions in natural-colour photography form a beautiful souvenir of the successful Picture Ball which was the most important feature of the latter part of the winter season of 1913. The ball itself was fully described at the time in the pages of "The Illustrated London News"; therefore our readers will require no introduction to these examples, which were, without doubt, the most striking pictures shown at the Picture Ball and at the repetition given at the Gaiety Theatre for the benefit of the Invalid Kitchens of London. Mrs. David Beatty is the wife of Rear-Admiral David Beatty, Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. Mrs. Raymond Asquith, formerly Miss Katherine Horner, was married to the Prime Minister's son in 1907. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Stonor is the wife of the Hon. Edward Alexander Stonor, uncle of Lord Camoys. Her husband is a Clerk in the

Well-Known Society Women as Pictures and Friezes.

"Illustrated London News" by the Polychromide Process at the Dover Street Studios.

OR AS MME. VIGÉE LE BRUN'S FAMOUS PORTRAIT OF HERSELF. 4. MRS. JOHN TALBOT AS HOLBEIN'S "DUCHESS OF MILAN." 5. MRS. RALPH PETO AS A FIGURE IN AN ETRUSCAN FRIEZE.

US MOSAIC AT RAVENNA. 6. MRS. J. F. DUBOSC-TAYLOR AS RICHTER'S "QUEEN LOUISE OF PRUSSIA." 6. LADY DIANA MANNERS AS A FIGURE IN AN ETRUSCAN FRIEZE.

House of Commons. She is Christine Alexandra, daughter of Richard Ralli, and widow of Ambrose Ralli. Mrs. John Talbot represented Holbein's "Duchess of Milan" at the Picture Ball, but Countess Pauline Pappenheim took her place at the performance at the Gaiety Theatre. Mrs. Ralph Peto was formerly Miss Ruby Lindsay, and is a niece of the Duchess of Rutland. Mrs. John Lavery, no mean artist herself, is the wife of the distinguished painter, Mr. John Lavery, A.R.A. Lady Randolph Churchill is the mother of the present First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill. Mrs. Dubosc-Taylor is the daughter of the late M. Dubosc, of the Château de Fréloose, Normandy. Lady Diana Manners is the youngest and the only unmarried daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland.

By MRS. C. W. EARLE,

Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden."

ON Dec. 2 I went to the last Horticultural Show of the year in Vincent Square. I had never before been to one so late in the season, and it was interesting. The principal effect of bright flowers was from the winter-flowering carnations. I think the strain came first from America, and they have been brought to the very greatest perfection, and last quite as well cut and in water as on the plant. But, alas! they cannot be grown by the amateur at all satisfactorily, unless given a small greenhouse all to themselves. They want plenty of air, even temperature, and not too much heat. They are not difficult to grow if they get just what they want. This was the same with the lovely Cape heaths in the early-Victorian days, a few of which survive at Covent Garden and in flower-shops. I never see them in private collections now.

Cannell's show of single-flowering Pelargoniums was very beautiful both in size and colour, and not to be surpassed, but they are not very useful winter-flowering plants, except for those who live close to their own greenhouses, as they will not pack or travel, shedding all their beautiful bright petals. The only way to prevent this is to drop a little melted gum arabic into the centre of each flower, and this is very troublesome and takes a good deal of the gardener's time, which is even more precious in winter than in the summer, because of the short days. I give a few names of Cannel's best coloured pelargoniums: P. Rose Queen, P. Dublin, P. Duke of Bedford, P. King Victor, P. P. J. F. Jarman. All these were different shades of scarlet and crimson; the last a gorgeous dark colour new to me. P. White Queen was a fine large pure white; P. Lady Warwick was a white slightly tinted with pink; and P. Sir Thomas Hanbury, a very dark one—deep wine-colour, but not very pretty, to my mind.

In a vase some cut branches of *Arbutus unedo* were most decorative, covered with fruit ripe and unripe, and now and then, as is their way, a little waxy white flower. These branches came from an old plant grown in the open in Kent. They never, so far as I have seen, flourish like this in Surrey. These branches might have come, and could not have been better, from the shores of the Mediterranean.

Some pots of *Iris Stylosa*, both blue and white, attracted my attention and excited my jealousy. So I asked the seller how they were grown; and he kindly told me, and what he said is certainly what I shall try and follow. In September the leaves are rather severely shortened back; this ripens the growth which holds the bud. These are looked for in November, and then pieces are dug up and pressed into a pot with peat and stood in a warm greenhouse and well watered. In a week or ten days there ought to be several flowers. Later on the plants can be again planted out, to grow on for another year.

I have often tried this plan with the "Lent Lilies," the spring *Hellebores*, and it answers perfectly, and the pots are full of flowers long before they are out in the open. They are lovely things, the cream and the white and the lilac all marked with dark veins. But all the Hellebores only look well picked if they are floated like roses with the stalks cut short in large glass or copper bowls. The prettiest glass bowls are blue French hand-basins, to be got in a china-shop in Beauchamp Place, S.W. A charming plant for winter greenhouse flowering I did not see at the Show is *Manchenma riparium*. It looks rather like an ordinary spiræa, but prettier; it mixes excellently with the heavy scarlet heads of the Poinsettias.

I have been reading lately the fourth and last of Sir Herbert Maxwell's charming "Memories of the Month," and hope he will forgive me for copying the remedy he gives for the Madonna-lily disease, which troubles in a greater or less degree so many of us, especially on light soils. It is to spray the plant with sulphate of copper—an ounce to the gallon of water, increased to two ounces to three gallons of water as the plant gets stronger, during the growing season. This plan was suggested by Smith, of Newry. He thinks the fungus only attacks the leaves, as the bulbs remain quite healthy. This is my experience. Smith of Newry sells an improved form of Venus' looking glass, and named "Newry's Giant" in Mr. Smith's seed catalogue.

January is one of the most exciting months of the year, as the catalogues have to be much studied and decisions come to as to what annuals and bi-annuals are to be grown. I think no catalogue for the amateur is more helpful and instructive than Thompson and Morgan's, of Ipswich. The Penny Seed Company of St. Albans is also most useful, as, from the number of seeds given for a penny, an excellent idea is gained of the difficulty or ease in growing the plant; and one of the things that never dawned upon me when I first began gardening was how many things can be grown from seed with care and patience, whether hardy, half hardy, or greenhouse. The really hardy flowers are best not grown on in frames at all. They do best sown out of doors in March and April. Sweet peas do best, if wanted early, sown three or four in a small pot, and planted out in a well-made trench in April, just as they come out of the pot, not at all divided.

Most people who love their gardens get fond of birds. They do eat the fruit, but that can be protected, or we can spare some. Bird-boxes are a great help in encouraging the rather rarer birds, such as tits, nutnatches, red starts, woodpeckers, wrynecks, swifts, and pied wagtails. All these will build in special boxes. They are best put up in October, but they can be placed as late as January, and can be got from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Up to now I have used cigar-boxes and other small wooden boxes, but I am bound to confess they have more often been appropriated by robins than by the rarer birds.

A book has come out this Christmas, "The Kitchen Garden and the Cook," by C. M. Pearse (Smith, Elder. 6s.) It is the same Mrs. Pearse who wrote the romance of a great singer—the wonderful, handsome Mario of operatic fame in my young days. The book is well arranged alphabetically, and is especially useful in its directions for cultivating and cropping vegetables in a small garden, and it has an echo of Italy, both in the unusual vegetables named and the use and cooking of the same, which is only to be expected from Mario's daughter. As an example of her exhaustive methods, I will copy what she says of our well-known friend, parsley—

"*Apium Petroselinum umbelliferæ.* Parsley once acquired a bad name, from the misuse of a wild Sardinian kind. The Sardinians believed that they had absolutely no poisonous native plant, but this proved the exception to the rule, and the trusting native who ate it died in such horrible fashion that the phrase 'sardonic grin' arose from the contortions its effects produced upon their faces. Seed of our ordinary variety, however, may be sown at any time in spring or summer, but for summer use it is generally sown in March. Good garden soil will grow parsley. As the seed is slow and rather uncertain in germinating, it may be sown rather thicker than is usual for some seeds. As soon as the plants are in their second leaf, single them in the row, a fortnight later thin out to nine inches apart. Parsley is generally used as an edging to the kitchen garden. A fine sowing in a sheltered bed will provide plants for the winter, and the gardener must be prepared to give some protection of mats during severe weather if he wishes to always satisfy the cook. An August sowing will provide plants which in well-drained soil will usually stand the winter and carry the gardener well through the spring.

"Dried parsley intended for winter use should be gathered before it loses its tender shade of green. It is first blanched in boiling water for one minute, then put into the oven, which must not be too hot, and when dry rubbed through a sieve and stored in bottles for use.

"Fried parsley.—Wash some sprigs of fresh parsley in cold water, then dry them carefully; put the parsley into a wire basket, and fry in butter or olive oil for about a minute, when it ought to be crisp.

"Chopped parsley.—This is used to decorate new potatoes. Parsley is also used to flavour soups and sauces, and in sprigs to decorate savoury dishes.

"Dried parsley.—Gather the parsley and spread out to dry in front of the fire, or in the oven if not too hot. When dry the leaves should be reduced to a fine powder by rubbing through a hair sieve, and stored in well-corked bottles."

This is a good specimen of how thorough the book is. All vegetables are treated in the same way, with all the different ways they can be cooked, after describing how best to grow them. At the end of the book is an excellent and most instructive chapter by A. C. Curtis on successional cropping in small gardens. And very few people realise the continuity and quantity of good green vegetables that can be raised from a small plot of garden ground year after year, with careful working and renewing of the soil.

I suppose everyone feels at the turn of the year a kind of awe as to what is in store for them, so I end with two quotations which may well yield food for reflection at the present season. Of the first, the author is unknown to me; the second is by Walter Savage Landor—

To love, to be merciful, to labour, to rest, to make merry, to sacrifice, and to worship are the seven duties of man.

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of Life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

FROM THE GLOWING COLOURS OF SUMMER TO THE WHITE GARB OF WINTER: THE PERGOLA IN THE SNOW.

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: No. X.—THE CHOW.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FALL, ELSDEN, AND HART

MISS LAWTON'S CH. "SHOO SHAN."

MRS B. F. MOORE'S CH. "HILDEWELL CHU-ANG."

MRS SCARAMANGA'S CH. "FI FI OF NEWLANDS."

MRS L. FAUDEL PHILLIPS'S CH. "PAPOOSE."

MRS SCARAMANGAS CH. "SEN KO KWHY."

MISS TOMLINS CH. "HILDEWELL CHOW."

MRS L. FAUDEL PHILLIPS'S CH. "QUEEN OF HEARTS."

MISS C. M. BAKER'S CH. "SINBAD."

MISS LAWTONS CH. "FOO SHAN."

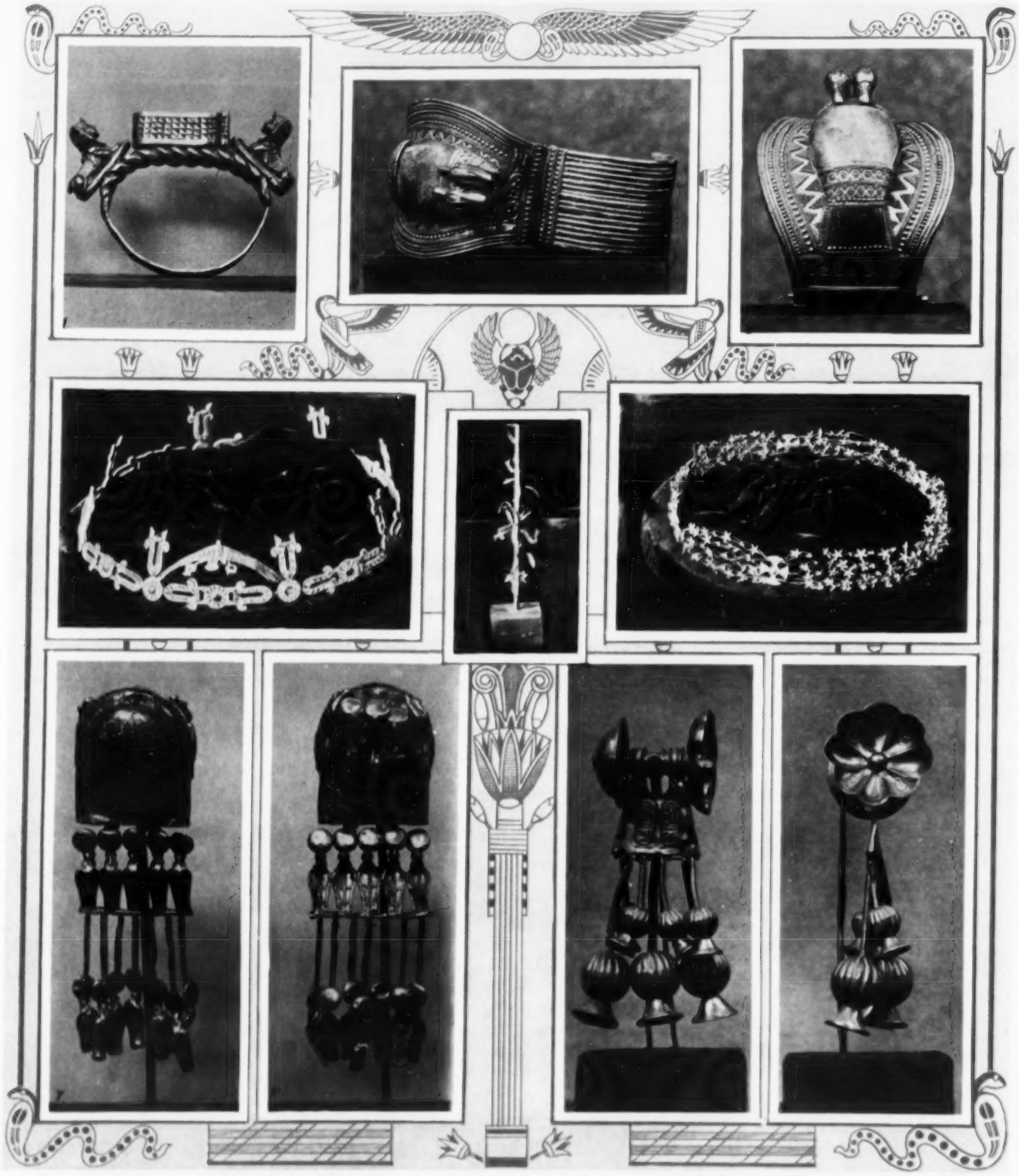
MISS A. PECK'S CH. "DUCHESS OF NORWICH."

MRS L. FAUDEL PHILLIPS'S CH. "BLUET."

A DOG THAT IS USED SOMETIMES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ROAST MUTTON: CHAMPION CHOWS.

The Chinese wonk has gained the name of chow (*food*) from one only of his many virtues, for he is an invaluable adjunct to life in China, not merely on the menu. He is used in packs to hunt the wolf; he lends himself admirably to draught purposes; his magnificent coat lines opulent winter garments; he is the keenest and most discriminating of watch-dogs, and the most unswervingly faithful and intelligent of house friends. To unite in one beautiful person hunter, conveyance, friend, guardian, food, and clothing distinguishes the chow above all other canines. He is the dog *par excellence* for London life: reticent (he never barks without justification), patient, dignified, no clamourer for great exercise, Oriental in his mistrust of strangers and confidence in his own people, and gifted with such acute hearing and alert mind that he is the best burglar-protection going. It was just twenty years ago that the chow first obtained due show recognition, and in 1895 the Chow Chow Club was first formed. Then came the Provincial Chow Club; and the latest important society in his interest is the Chinese Chow Club, of which Lord Lonsdale is the President. It is interesting, as denoting the chow's personal charm, that all the chief dogs in England and America are owned by ladies.

VANITIES OF OTHER DAYS: No. I.—JEWELLERY OF ANCIENT EGYPT.



1. A DIADEM OF GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES FOUND ON THE HEAD OF QUEEN AAH-HETEP. The design is of two sphinxes holding a cartouche with the name of King Amasis.
2. ONE OF TWO GOLD BRACELETS BEARING THE NAME OF RAMESES II. The top part is formed by two ducks made of gold and lapis-lazuli.
3. A GOLD BRACELET OF RAMESES II., A PAIR WITH FIG. 2. These were given by Rameses II. to his grand-daughter, Tuouret.
4. A CROWN FOUND AT DAHSHUR IN THE TOMB OF QUEEN KHNÊMIT. It is made of gold and lapis-lazuli, felspar and carnelian. On one side is a vulture of chased gold, and on the other an aigrette of gold representing a spray with golden leaves and blossoms made of different-coloured beads.
5. THE GOLD AIGRETTE BELONGING TO THE CROWN SHOWN IN FIG. 4.
6. A SECOND CROWN FOUND AT DAHSHUR IN THE TOMB OF QUEEN KHNEMIT. This crown is formed of an interlacement of fine gold threads, over which are scattered tiny florets with red hearts and blue petals arranged in a star. These threads support, at regular intervals, six gold Maltese crosses with centres of carnelian.
7. TWO GOLD EAR-RINGS BEARING THE NAME OF RAMESES XII. 20TH DYNASTY.
8. A PAIR OF GOLD EAR-RINGS BELONGING TO QUEEN TAOUSIRT. They bear the name of King Siptah—19th Dynasty.

END OF LADIES' SUPPLEMENT.